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## Nixon Cautions On Interference In Soviet Affairs

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 5 (AP).—President Nixon cautioned Americans today that détente could be threatened by U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

In an apparent reference to the Russian policy on Jewish emigration, Mr. Nixon said, "Eloquent appeals are now being made for the United States, through its foreign policy, to transform the internal as well as the international behavior of other countries, especially that of the Soviet Union. We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs."

"We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies. In the nuclear age, our first responsibility must be the prevention of a war that could destroy all societies."

In a major foreign-policy address at Naval Academy graduation ceremonies, Mr. Nixon traced "the outline of America's strategy for peace"—a strategy that will carry him to the Middle East next week and Russia later this month.

He told 800 new Navy ensigns and a crowd of about 15,000 filling half a football stadium that America is "the greatest force for peace anywhere on earth" and that the goal of a lasting peace "can only be reached when it is backed by American strength and American resolve."

He spoke of the "threat of a new wave of isolationism" and said it poses "one of the greatest potential dangers facing our country."

In our era, the American isolation could easily lead to global desolation," the President said.

World Role

The speech was a continuation of the White House drive to stress Mr. Nixon's role as a world leader at a time when he faces impeachment moves at home.

Unlike some of his other public appearances, Mr. Nixon seemed to be in good command of his subject, this one subjected, the President to no heckling. But outside the Naval Academy's football stadium, a small group of demonstrators waved "Impeach Nixon" banners, and signs urging him to release Watergate tape recordings.

Defending his policy of détente, the President said, "In our era, American isolationism could easily lead to global destruction." Mr. Nixon said the United States cannot retreat into isolation from world responsibilities because, he said, the alternative to détente is a runaway arms race, a return to constant confrontation and a "shattering setback to our hopes for building a new structure of peace in the world."

Mr. Nixon also talked of his trip to the Middle East, beginning next week.

The journey, he said, "will provide an opportunity to explore with the leaders of the nations I shall visit ways in which we can continue our progress for permanent peace in that area."

Mr. Nixon referred to the "peace and distrust" that he said had led to war between the Arabs and Israelis four times in less than four decades, making the Middle East "a world tinderbox" that easily could draw the United States and Soviet Union into military confrontation.

After the October war, Mr. Nixon said, it was clear "that a positive American role was indispensable to achieving a permanent settlement in the Middle East," and that was why he sent Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "to offer our good offices in the process of negotiation."

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SEALING THE PACT—Syrian Gen. Adnanwajih Tayara (left) and Gen. Ensis Sillavuo, commander of the UN Middle East force, shake hands in Geneva yesterday after the signing of the Israeli-Syrian Golan front military disengagement agreement.

## Israel and Syria Sign Pact Details

GENEVA, June 5 (UPI).—Israel and Syria today signed agreements on final details of troop and weapon disengagement lines to be occupied by June 25, the exchange of remaining prisoners of war and joint commissions to search for the bodies of soldiers.

The agreements were signed by Maj. Gen. Herzl Shafir of Israel and Brig. Gen. Adnanwajih Tayara of Syria. Maps showing the withdrawal lines and a buffer zone to be occupied by the UN Disengagement Observer Force also were signed.

The disengagement pact was signed last Friday and the Israeli and Syrian generals were given five days under its terms to settle the technicalities of the withdrawal.

Under terms of Friday's agreement, separation of forces has to be completed within 20 days after today's signing—June 25.

Details of the withdrawal maps were not released but conference officials said disengagement would take place in three stages.

One shot was fired, a bloodstain was found and heel marks indicated that somebody had been dragged toward the kidnappers' car. One earring belonging to the countess and one of her shoes were also found at the scene.

Joseph Phelan, 31-year-old son of the Donoughmore chauffeur, told police that the three men burst into the estate's lodge and tied him up together with a friend, his 17-year-old sister and his parents.

His father was pistol-whipped when he said he was unable to help them get into the main house, the young man said, and the mother was also beaten.

Mr. Simon's observation on gold was cautious and nonspecific. He noted that the ministers of the Committee of 20 would meet in Washington next week and would have "the opportunity to see whether they can work toward new rules for gold which would both assist nations in responding constructively to current alterations in their payments positions and facilitate practical steps toward the agreed objective of a diminishing monetary role for that metal."

He explained to The Washington Post that he was not necessarily implying an acceptance of higher gold prices, "but it is time to stop talking about gold and do something about it."

He added that there was little use in discussing a reformed monetary system "without talking about gold."

Europeans listening to his speech said that they were encouraged. "It's the first American sign of sanity," said one European economist who has consistently advocated a higher price for gold.

The secretary also said that he would reiterate to Saudi Arabian officials in Washington at the end of the week the U.S. position that it is in the interest of the Arabs as well as the oil-consuming nations to reduce high oil prices.

"More reasonable prices of oil would contribute greatly to the strength of the world economy," he said. "And that strength is of vital interest to all of us, not least to those nations which are large suppliers of energy and investors on a large-scale basis."

Mr. Simon restated the conclusion offered last week by Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker that while long-term monetary reform is a long way off, some significant steps of an interim nature could be taken next week by the Committee of 20.

He noted that one important agreement that could develop would be a "standstill arrangement" under which governments would not introduce new restrictions or subsidies on current-account transactions for balance-of-payments purposes "without the concurrence of the IMF (International Monetary Fund)." Such an agreement would supplement the so-called good conduct pledge entered into by major nations last week at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Earlier, the cabinet approved a 3.25 percent pay raise for the country's 2.5 million civil servants and military.

Outlining the foreign and domestic policies of new President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to the 490-member National Assembly, Mr. Chirac said that the government would oppose Britain's moves for more favorable terms for its participation in the Common Market.

"As to Britain's demand, it does not appear to us to be in the line—let's say it frankly—with basic aims of the community nor with the legitimate interests of the eight other partners," he said.

"In the same way, it does not appear to us to be in conformity, so far as we can judge, with the interests of the British people themselves to make it possible one day for them to move away once more from a Europe in which they have been welcomed with warmth and friendship," he added.

Mr. Chirac, speaking with deliberation, said: "On all these essential points, France's policy calls for the greatest possible firmness. The government will know how to show it."

## Bid to Free IRA Prisoners Seen Gunmen Seize Irish Peer, Wife at Tipperary Estate

DUBLIN, June 5 (AP).—Alarmed men seized an Irish peer, the Earl of Donoughmore, and his wife at gunpoint early today.

Lord Donoughmore, 71, a prominent Irish Protestant and former member of the British Parliament, and his wife were kidnapped by three men who had just beaten up the peer's chauffeur and the chauffeur's wife in gain acquaintance to the lonely mansion at Knockillybeg, near Cleland County Tipperary.

A police spokesman expressed fears that the Donoughmores might be held hostage for the release of five suspected members of the Irish Republican Army who are on hunger strikes in British jails.

John Hely-Hutchinson is the seventh Earl of Donoughmore, an Anglo-Irish family that has been prominent in British and Irish politics since the 18th century.

The three raiders, armed with automatic pistols, lay in wait for the earl on his 600-acre estate after beating up the chauffeur and his wife, who lived in the gate house. They moved in on the mansion shortly before the peer and his wife returned from a dinner party.

Police said two of three kidnappers spoke with pronounced Northern Irish accents. The third had a Dublin accent. All three were about 25 years old.

Police said that there was a struggle between the Donoughmores and their assailants in front of the mansion when they returned from dinner.

One shot was fired, a bloodstain was found and heel marks indicated that somebody had been dragged toward the kidnappers' car. One earring belonging to the countess and one of her shoes were also found at the scene.

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The 41-year-old prime minister said that France and the United Kingdom would oppose Britain's moves for more favorable terms for its participation in the Common Market.

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Lord Donoughmore



Lady Donoughmore

## Bolivian Officers Fail To Overthrow Regime

LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 5 (UPI).—The Bolivian government announced today that it crushed a coup today by a small group of young army officers, including the lieutenant colonel responsible for the capture of Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara in 1967.

A communiqué by the Information and Interior Ministries said the rebels belonged to the Tarapaca Armored Regiment, considered one of the most powerful in the country. It is headquartered in El Alto, 10 miles from the capital.

They were led by Lt. Col. Raúl López Legión and Gary Prado Salomon. Col. Prado Salomon was the officer who commanded the company that wounded and captured Guevara.

The ministries' account of today's revolt said that around 2:30 a.m. the rebel officers, in 10 armored cars, entered the Plaza Murillo, in the center of La Paz, and halted in front of the Government Palace.

One of the cars rammed the iron door of the Government Palace, opening and partly destroying it. The rebels entered through the gate, but 15 minutes later they were ousted by the Colorado Regiment, which serves as the palace guard, the official version said.

Asked Asylum

A short time later the Interior Ministry announced that the rebels had ceased their attempts and had left their assault cars to ask for guarantees of exile in foreign embassies.

There was no official word where they were, but they were believed to have received asylum in the Brazilian Embassy.

The Information Ministry said that the two colonels had supported rightist ex-President René Barrientos, killed in a plane accident several years ago.

Guerrillas to Use Esso's \$14 Million In 4 Countries

BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (UPI).—The leading Argentine guerrilla organization said yesterday that it will use part of the \$14.2-million ransom it received for kidnapped Esso executive Victor Samuelson to finance guerrilla activities in four Latin American countries.

The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) said in its clandestine magazine that \$8 million would be "applied to the expenses that the development of the revolution demands in Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina."

The ERP magazine, Estrella Roja (Red Star), carried the announcement as federal police reported that they had uncovered the largest guerrilla arsenal ever found in Argentina in a warehouse in Buenos Aires.

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## Californians Pick Brown And Flounoy

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Democratic Edmund Brown Jr. and Republican Ronald Reagan won the state of the man defeated by Gov. Ronald Reagan in 1966, and Republican Holden Flounoy won party nominations in California's primary elections for governor yesterday.

Voters in the nation's most populous state also approved a tough and far-reaching political reform law.

There were these other primary highlights:

James Meredith, who broke down racial barriers at the University of Mississippi a decade ago, was a surprise leader in a live-way Democratic congressional primary in Mississippi. He won a runoff election June 25.

South Dakota Republicans nominated a former prisoner of war, retired Air Force Col. Leo Thorsness, to challenge Sen. George McGovern, who is seeking a third term.

A Liberal Republican Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, who has led for the impeachment of President Nixon, narrowly defeated conservative Gordon Knapp, 38, 23,571 votes to 23,504 for Mr. Knapp, a margin of 667 votes. It was Rep. McCloskey's toughest race since he defeated Shirley Temple Black in 1963.

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## News Analysis

## Rabin's Elevation Represents Key Shift in Israel Leadership

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 5 (NYT).—At first glance, the new Israeli government headed by Premier Yitzhak Rabin could be mistaken for a shuffled version of the outgoing government of Mrs. Golda Meir. The policies outlined by Mr. Rabin Monday in his first speech as premier sound familiar. And 14 of the 19 ministers are carry-overs from the previous government.

But the surface similarities are misleading. In the opinion of many Israelis, the new government represents the most important change in leadership since the foundation of the nation. They say it must inevitably have a major impact on Israel's policies and its prospects of finding peace as an organic part of the Middle East.

Israel's leadership has finally passed from the generation of long-lived founders, whose attitudes were shaped in Eastern Europe, to the generation that was born and raised in Palestine.

The difference in their backgrounds is significant. Mrs. Meir has said that her first and strongest childhood memory is of a pogrom in Russia, where she was born 76 years ago. Mr. Rabin's early memories are of Jerusalem, where he was born 52 years ago, and of the harsh realities of growing up in Palestine under the British mandate. It is an experience he shared with Yigal Alon, Shimon Peres, Aharon Yari and

Haim Bar-Lev—who are expected to form the decision-making nucleus of the new government. Arabs, and specifically Palestinians, are not far from displaced people to Mr. Rabin and the younger men in his cabinet. They are the people they grew up with and have been fighting throughout their lives.

The experience has produced a cynicism about Arabs among some Israelis of the Rabin generation and a fatalism among others. But, more significantly, it has also produced a kind of native understanding—an intuitive sense of what can and cannot be expected. The new generation grew up in a way that bred this intuitive sense: the generation of the founders never managed to acquire it.

As a result, the idea of negotiating with the Arabs, reaching an accommodation and living with them holds none of the uncertainties for a Yitzhak Rabin that it did for a Golda Meir.

To be sure, no Israeli who has fought in three of Israel's four wars with the Arabs, as Mr. Rabin has, is likely to harbor many illusions about the bitterness that separates them. No Israeli who has spent most of his adult life in uniform, as Mr. Rabin has, is likely to minimize the importance of Israel's military strength and defensive borders. No Israeli who has served as a chief of staff and an ambassador abroad, as Mr. Rabin has, is likely to overestimate the value of international guarantees when applied to the volatile Middle East.

Sabra Practicality But Mr. Rabin, in the opinion of many Israelis, reflects the non-ideological pragmatism that is typical of a Sabra, or native-born Israeli, and has the emotional and intellectual equipment to deal directly with the Arabs on their own terms if necessary, to reach a modus vivendi. With this generation in charge, they feel, there is at least a chance that Israel can finally become an integral part of the Middle East rather than an outsider living a garrison existence.

The key to the survival of the Rabin regime, which won parliamentary approval Monday by the thin margin of 51 to 51 votes, with five abstentions, is the party that refused to join his coalition—the National Religious party. The NRP, which represents the Orthodox establishment, stayed out because of a dispute over the validity of non-Orthodox conversions to Judaism. With its 10 seats in parliament, the party could give Mr. Rabin the support he desperately needs.

Negotiations with the NRP are under way. Mr. Rabin has held open three cabinet posts as a lure.

Because of his precarious position in parliament, no immediate or radical change in Israeli policy is likely. This is especially true in foreign policy, traditionally the field of Israel's most sensitive political issues.

Mr. Rabin says that he will follow the foreign-policy tenets of the Meir government. But this still leaves him room to maneuver. For instance, on Monday he repeated Israel's opposition to negotiations with the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, but he did not rule out talks with less militant Palestinian groups.

The premier and his ministers seem aware that they will soon come under outside pressure to agree to the seating of a separate Palestinian delegation at the Middle East peace conference in Geneva. They are prepared to consider the idea, but they are likely to insist that it not include members associated with the guerrilla groups.



TRUCE SYMBOL — A United Nations truck stops amid the ruins of Kuneitra to bring Peruvian troops to the city to police the cease-fire between Israel and Syria.

## Mrs. Meir Quits Knesset

JERUSALEM, June 5 (AP).—Golda Meir, replaced yesterday as Israel's premier, today announced her official resignation from government politics.

She sent the speaker of the Knesset a letter saying that she was giving up her seat in the legislature, effective Friday. Mrs. Meir, 76, is expected to remain a member of the Labor party's Central Committee, however. She intends to divide her time between her Tel Aviv apartment and a small cottage on a desert kibbutz near her daughter and grandchildren. She reportedly will write her memoirs.

## U.S., UN Agencies To Aid Ethiopia With \$72 Million

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 5 (AP).—The U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank and three UN specialized agencies have pledged a total of \$72 million in long-term loans and grants to Ethiopia for famine relief and rehabilitation.

The pledge was disclosed today by Ethiopia's commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, Shimeles Adugna, on his return here after a week's visit to the United States.

AID and the World Bank each promised to provide \$34 million in long-term, low-interest loans. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) promised a grant of \$14.4 million. The UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) each agreed to grant \$2 million.

Mr. Adugna said the money will be used to build feeder roads, develop water supplies and establish integrated pilot settlements benefiting three million persons in the drought-ravaged lowlands of Ethiopia.

## Nixon May Visit Japan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—President Nixon may visit Japan briefly in early July at the end of his trip to the Soviet Union, administration officials said today. They said "Nixon may fly to Tokyo on his way back to San Clemente, Calif., where he will arrive in time to spend the Fourth of July holiday and about two weeks more summer vacation."

## Israelis Begin Withdrawing Equipment on Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, June 5 (UPI).—Israel began moving heavy equipment out of the Golan Heights battlefield today and a military source said that troops have begun destroying bunkers and other installations in preparation for a 20-day phased withdrawal from Syria. The initial pullout does not include weapons or troops.

The national radio reported heavy military traffic on the roads winding down from the heights into Israel. It said that trucks carried such equipment as prefabricated buildings erected during the 51-day war of attrition. Frontline troops maintained full alert as the Israelis began moving heavy tanks, trucks and cannons out of the salient they drove into Syria during the October war, a military source said.

Just like Egypt. "We are getting ready to withdraw—destroying bunkers and other installations and taking out some other things," the source said. "Just like we did with Egypt." The Israeli-Egyptian engagement ended March 5.

The initial pullout coincided with the seventh anniversary of the Six-Day War, a date Israel has marked warily every year since 1967. The nation tightened its security as a precaution against possible Arab guerrilla attacks.

Border police intensified their patrols along the frontiers, particularly the Lebanese border. Police set up roadblocks on all thoroughfares into the major cities to check vehicles and things of value, including the annexed former Jordanian half, with barricades.

The military government in the occupied West Bank of Jordan warned mayors in the area to prohibit all demonstrations. Leaflets were found distributed.

## Palestinians Urged to Unite, Tighten Egypt, Syria Links

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, addressing the Palestine National Council meeting here tonight, emphasized the necessity of Palestinian unity and close cooperation with Egypt and Syria, the Middle East News Agency said.

The extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine called earlier today for "serious and firm" action by Palestinians to thwart the Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva, PFLP officials said.

They said that the PFLP, which is led by George Habash, a Marxist, made its position known in a report delivered by its representatives to the Palestine council.

Mr. Arafat said that the Palestinians alone will never be able to liberate "all Palestinian soil," or what is now the state of Israel. "When we call for close links between the Palestinians, the Egyptians and the Syrians, we are calling for the establishment of an axis," he said.

"Neither does it mean that we will act in isolation from the rest of the Arab nation," he added. Mr. Arafat said, "National unity is necessary in this phase of destiny." He said that the

## 40 Greeks on Trial

ATHENS, June 5 (UPI).—Forty persons went on trial today, including a former member of the junta which overthrew Greece's democratic regime in 1967, in a multimillion meat import scandal.

According to the charges read before the special military tribunal, Michael Belopoulis, 52, former colonel and deputy minister of national economy, and 39 other persons, were responsible for illegal meat transactions, bribing, overpricing, illegal export of foreign exchange, obstructing justice, forgery, extortion and damaging the state's interests.

## Killer Lion Escapes

NAIROBI, June 5 (Reuters).—A lion believed to have killed 26 persons along the Somali-Kenyan border has evaded a 20-day hunt organized by Kenyan game wardens. The hunt has been abandoned.

## Peace Talks Start in Lusaka

## Soares and Frelimo Chief Meet, Embrace

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 5 (UPI).—Mozambique insurgent leader Samora Machel and Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares met today for peace talks in an effort to end a decade of guerrilla fighting in the Portuguese East African territory of Mozambique.

The two men lunged toward each other at State House and embraced, slapping each other on the back.

Mr. Soares arrived in the Zambian capital today for the parity. His emotional meeting with the Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) president took place before the first round was exchanged across the conference table.

Mr. Machel, who heads a 10,000-member guerrilla force equipped with Communist weapons, has vowed to wrest political independence for Mozambique, populated by 200,000 whites and eight million blacks.

Mr. Machel burst through two swinging doors at State House while Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda stood waiting with Mr. Soares.

Smiling, Mr. Kaunda said, "Let me take this rare privilege to introduce these two men to each other. These are men who fought in different places for the same cause. To both I say welcome to Zambia. I hope you two men leave here as brothers."

Mr. Machel then came forward and embraced Mr. Soares. They slapped each other on the back. The peace conference broke up before it started, with men from both delegations leaving their places to scramble around their leaders, cheering and shouting approval.

When he arrived Mr. Soares said, "I hope the talks will open the door for a future of peace. We accept the principle that African peoples have the right to

self-determination, and we have decided to accept the consequences."

Diplomatic sources said the Portuguese minister is meeting a deeply divided Frelimo movement, with one faction, headed by Mr. Machel, agreeing to a negotiated handover from Lisbon, while another, including Frelimo vice-president Marcelino Dos Santos, prefers an outright battlefield victory, denying the Portuguese a hand in any changeover.

Over the last six to seven weeks, we have been getting the kind of intelligence which makes all the difference," an official said yesterday. "We are now able to dictate the terms," he said.

The latest and most intense phase of guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia started about 13 months ago along the northeast frontier with Mozambique and Zambia. There have been no major battles. The insurgents employ land mines, ambushes and night raids on scattered farms.

They shoot and run, said an official. "Fleeing contact" is usually the way it is described in formal reports.

Seek-and-Kill Raids Infiltration of Rhodesia from Zambia by "freedom fighters" seeking to end white minority rule began more than a year before this country declared itself independent of Britain in 1965. Conventional seek-and-kill raiding parties of between five and 125 rebels met little success in 1964-68.

These early attacks were made by the Rhodesian army, ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Zimbabwe's first black nationalist group, and the Rhodesian forces can. No anything suspicious or consumption that only then would be there.

Rhodesians responded to threats by setting up a station center at Bindura, 20 miles northeast of Salisbury, smaller centers were set up elsewhere.

The combat zone ranges 20 miles across the flat top of the Zambian plateau, the scene of the valley floor has been set of tribesmen and the and declared "no go" be Rhodesian forces can. No anything suspicious or consumption that only then would be there.

Rhodesian officers said that ZAPU decided to limit itself to

## Gunmen Seize An Irish Peer

(Continued from Page 1) kept asking what they wanted. They then forced both of them into the car and sped off," Mr. Phelan said.

Police later announced discovery of what they said was probably the getaway car north of Dublin. The burnt-out vehicle was found about 100 miles from the scene of the kidnapping. The car had been stolen and fitted with false license plates.

One theory investigated by police was that the kidnappers were linked with the recent theft of \$3 million (\$15.2 million) in art from the Irish home of Sir Alfred Beit.

At least three men took part in the theft and used similar methods—tying up household staff members while they ransacked the Beit mansion.

All the art works were recovered from a cottage in County Cork. Only one person was arrested, Rose Bridget Duggdale, daughter of a wealthy Englishman. She is now awaiting trial and is on a hunger strike in support of Irish hunger strikers who want to be lifted from British jails to Northern Ireland jails.

## British Soldier Slain

BELFAST, June 5 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the outlawed IRA today claimed that one of its snipers fatally wounded a British soldier yesterday—the 25th to die in Northern Ireland violence.

The British Army said the soldier was hit in the head by a bullet when his foot patrol was ambushed from a derelict building in Dunganstown, 30 miles west of Belfast.

He died early today, the 11th British soldier killed this year in Northern Ireland.

## Chirac Assails British Move

(Continued from Page 1) States were tied by two centuries of friendship. "It is clear, our economic development implies close ties with the first economic power."

"That's why we vow to pursue and develop with that great country an active and friendly cooperation on strictly equal footing," he said.

Mr. Chirac said that national independence remained France's goal, but "this does not free us from maintaining our alliances, which are indispensable for our security in the world today—alliances to which I affirm our determined attachment."

In what was apparently an indication that France will shortly resume its traditional summer testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific, Mr. Chirac said that the pursuit of peaceful policies "does not free us from possessing a sufficient military potential and especially efficient means of nuclear deterrence. France's security is dependent on it."

Mr. Chirac said that the government will decrease higher taxes to cut back France's 18 percent annual inflation rate. He said that it is working on measures to reduce the balance of payments deficit, which will reach 30 billion francs (\$6 billion) this year.

## JCS Chief Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—The Senate today confirmed Air Force Gen. George Brown as the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

## EEC Is Seen Convinced Has Shifted, Is Pro-Market

LUXEMBOURG, June 5 (UPI).—The British government has convinced the European allies that it wants to stay in the European Economic Community, diplomats said today.

The government is controlled by the Labor party, which opposed British membership last year and campaigned in the recent general elections on a pledge to renegotiate the terms of Britain's membership.

The diplomats said that there has been a basic shift of opinion within the British cabinet in favor of continued Common Market membership. But British officials are spreading the word that they still must convince the Labor party rank and file, which has remained hostile to the nation's membership.

## Withdrawal Threat

When British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan made his Common Market debut here April 1, he angered other foreign ministers by threatening British withdrawal unless the membership terms were renegotiated.

But when Mr. Callaghan returned yesterday for a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers to spell out some details of Britain's renegotiation program, his demands had been pared down, the tone was conciliatory and the threat to withdraw—although the British cabinet is in favor of continued Common Market membership—was muted.

The diplomats said that Mr. Callaghan's new tone reflects a political change in London. In April, they said, the new Labor cabinet was divided evenly between those who wanted Britain to stay in the Common Market and those who wanted to pull out. Mr. Callaghan and Prime Minister Harold Wilson appeared undecided.

Mr. Callaghan's aides have told their Continental counterparts that, since then, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Wilson had decided that

The purpose of the examination is to determine whether Britain is justified in demanding a cut in its contribution to the EEC.

The examination, which is to be carried out simultaneously with other Common Market business, is expected to take at least six months.

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## Turkey Rejects Terms For Talks on Aegean

ANEKARA, June 5 (AP).—Turkey today rejected Greece's terms for negotiations to settle the Aegean oil dispute, proposing instead that talks should begin on the basis of "mutual goodwill and common sense," an informed diplomatic source said.

In a note sent to Athens, the Turkish Foreign Ministry turned down the Greek precondition that talks should be held within the framework of the 1958 Geneva agreement on continental shelves, the source said. Turkey is not a signatory to this pact.

Zambian officials said they did not know how long the peace talks might continue. But Mr. Soares is committed to return to London Saturday to resume interrupted talks there with black leaders from Portuguese Guinea, the West African territory that rebels call Guinea-Bissau.

Sources said the talks either could continue at a lower level or agreement might be reached on convening more substantive cease-fire negotiations later.

## Rhodesians Feel They Gain In War Against Terrorists

BINDURA, Rhodesia, June 5 (AP).—Rhodesian security officials are convinced they are gaining in the war against infiltrating terrorists.

Over the last six to seven weeks, we have been getting the kind of intelligence which makes all the difference," an official said yesterday. "We are now able to dictate the terms," he said.

The latest and most intense phase of guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia started about 13 months ago along the northeast frontier with Mozambique and Zambia. There have been no major battles. The insurgents employ land mines, ambushes and night raids on scattered farms.

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Britain has more to gain in the market than outside. Another convert, the Agriculture Minister Fred, who said to be improving the Common Market meeting has attended.

Success Sought Despite powerful opposition, such government figures as Trade Minister Peter Shore and Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn, a majority of the cabinet therefore want renegotiation to succeed, the diplomats said.

They said that this attitude will make it easier for the eight other nations to make concessions to ease Britain's severe balance-of-payments problems. Once this is done, they predicted, the government will come out in favor of continued membership; and try to carry the rest of the Labor party along with it.

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## Schmidt Urges Price Stability Plan for EEC

BONN, June 5 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today urged other European Economic Community countries to follow the example of West Germany and France and introduce price stability policies to combat inflation.

The chancellor said that his talks last weekend in Paris with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had given him the firm impression that France intended to give price stability the same priority as West Germany does.

Mr. Schmidt wished France success and said this would help promote economic stability among other members of the EEC and thus contribute to its continuing expansion.

"Europe and the EEC will get on better if the same sort of promises (as France has made on price stability) also came from all the other capitals of Common Market countries. One country alone is not strong enough to secure price stability in Europe," Mr. Schmidt declared.

A year ago West Germany introduced its own stability program which included tax increases and tight credit curbs on government and local authority spending.

Partly as a result of the stability program, West Germany has managed to keep its annual inflation rate at around 7 percent—one of the lowest in the Western world. The year-to-year inflation rates of Britain, France, and Italy are currently running at from 12 to 17 percent.

Mr. Schmidt said he believed West Germany's huge foreign trade surpluses—which this year have exceeded all previous records—would automatically decline as other EEC countries dampen their inflationary import policies.

Observers took this to mean that Bonn envisaged taking measures itself to reduce its export surpluses.

## From July, Sabena makes it a lot easier to fly to South Africa



It's part of Sabena's rejuvenation policy. From July, 1974, a twice-a-week DC-10 service will leave Brussels for Johannesburg via Kinshasa.

You can leave at 01.00 Thursday morning and reach Johannesburg at 14.15 or leave at 17.15 Saturday and the following morning be in Johannesburg by 06.15.

On the way, enjoy the spacious comfort of our new DC-10-30CE.

The aircraft has separate rooms and you're never farther than one seat from a passenger aisle.

You'll also find that the DC-10 is so silent, you can talk quietly anywhere in the cabin.

It's all part of Sabena's drive to prove to you that there really is a better way to fly...

Go Belgian. Go Sabena.





## Unique U.S. Project

Plan to Close Clinic Leaves  
Bad Taste in Patients' Mouths

By Susan Auerbach

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—A clinic in Bethesda, Md., which was successfully treating taste problems as part of a research project, is about to be closed for economy reasons, leaving its 2,000 patients without a treatment facility and, according to Dr. Robert Henkin, ending studies that appear to be on the verge of discovering the basic biochemical mechanisms of taste, something never clearly understood.

"He's given me the most tremendous hope. Now that it's taken away from me, I'm almost suicidal," said Mrs. Bennett-Levy, who is by appointment the supplier of messages to the clinic.

Mrs. Wright said that food is beginning to taste good again as a result of Dr. Henkin's treatment. "When they are over, that's it. I revert back. That's the frightening thing."

The closing of the clinic, located at a quirk in the National Heart and Lung Institute, is directly attributable to recent cutbacks in the federal government's budget. The Heart and Lung Institute, faced with added responsibilities, employment cutbacks and congressional mandates to spend 15 percent of its budget on lung diseases and 15 percent on blood problems, gave the taste project a low priority.

Dr. Theodore Cooper, a former head of the National Heart and Lung Institute and the current deputy assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, acknowledged that Dr. Henkin had made "a very interesting set of clinical observations" on the problem of taste and that his new findings appear "promising."

"It's interesting work, but it's not heart work," said Dr. Cooper. "It's the kind of research you would like the luxury of following through on because any number of interesting things might spin off it."

Dr. Henkin estimated the cost of the project at \$200,000 a year. He had begun taste research at the heart institute as a result of other studies more related to heart disease.

He noted that some patients had taste problems in conjunction with other, more serious diseases. He also noted that patients who had taste problems also showed deficiencies of some metals normally found in minute quantities in the body, especially zinc.

So Dr. Henkin fed the patients small amounts of zinc and in many cases their taste improved. He estimates that 40 percent of his patients showed "significant improvement" and 10 to 15 percent showed a slight improvement.

He is beginning to treat some of the underlying diseases that have taste problems as a symptom, such as hypothyroidism, for which he prescribes thyroid and does not give any zinc.

Dr. Henkin does not know why the zinc or a fractured skull should cause everything to taste rotten. But he thinks his research might have provided the answers soon.

Gold Hill News  
Appears Again  
After 92 Years

GOLD HILL, Nev., June 5 (UPI)—The Gold Hill News is resumed publication after 92 years.

"To our readers and advertisers we apologize for any inconvenience caused by the day," editor Peter Lauffer said in the weekly paper's Monday issue, the first since folded in 1882.

Mr. Lauffer said the paper, the Comstock Lode mining area, closed because "the old two-bit saloon had closed, and the editor felt that if the town couldn't support the town, it couldn't support the paper."

"But now drinks are selling for 75 cents around here, and we figure we can make this pay," he said.

Californians  
Pick Brown  
and Flournoy

(Continued from Page 1)

Count in the June 25 runoff election in the Jackson-Hickman district, the U.S. House of Representatives. In other primary highlights, Minnie Wells, the congresswoman, won endorsements for a new term. Two scored one-sided victories; the other three were unopposed.

**Other results:** IOWA—State Rep. David Wiley won the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, a seat being vacated by Democrat Alvin Hughes. Mr. Stanley, who lost to Sen. Hughes by 6,415 in 1968, will be matched against Rep. John Culver, D-Iowa, in the general election.

Culver was unopposed. Mrs. Schaben, state Senate majority leader, won the three-term Democratic primary for governor and will face incumbent Republican Gov. Robert Ray, who was unopposed.

LABAMA—Lt. Gov. Jere Wiley, who ran behind millionaire Charles Woods in the primary May 7, fought back with a re-nomination in the runoff. Mr. Bessley, a helping hand to Gov. George Wallace, who was re-nominated for an unprecedented 11th term in a primary four years ago.

NEW JERSEY—All incumbent congressmen seeking another term were re-nominated without challenge, including Democratic Rep. Peter Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee investigating the impeachment of Mr. Nixon.

MONTANA—Democrat Max Jones and Republican Jack Donald, who recently bolted Democratic party, won congressional nominations to face incumbents who were unopposed in the primary. In November, Bausch will challenge Republican Rep. Dick Schoop while Mr. Donald will face Democratic John Melcher.

NEW MEXICO—State Sen. R. Apodaca of Las Cruces, at the youngest candidate in a man field, won New Mexico's Democratic gubernatorial primary election. He will oppose Republican Joseph Skeen, a 47-year-old rancher and former senator in the November general election.

## California's Law

## on Obscenity Voided

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (UPI)—California's century-old century law was declared unconstitutional yesterday by a re-member panel of federal judges, bringing to a halt all pornography cases now before state courts.

The judges ruled that the law was not adequately defined to be so that cinema owners, book publishers could know advance when they were committing an offense.



EVERYBODY INTO THE POOL—Seniors at the U.S. Naval Academy celebrate the end of the next-to-last big event of commencement, the dress parade, by leaping into the academy's reflecting pool. Yesterday the midshipmen heard President Nixon speak.

## No Talk of 'Wrongdoing'

## House Unit Hears Dairy Support Tapes

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Members of the House Judiciary Committee who listened to a tape of President Nixon discussing a milk price-support increase, said today that they heard no mention of campaign contribution pledges from dairymen.

Committee members generally agreed that Mr. Nixon's March 23, 1971, discussion with aides concerned the political ramifications of the price-support question but that campaign contributions were not discussed.

The committee is examining evidence in closed session to determine whether the price-support increase was granted in exchange for a promise by dairy cooperatives to raise \$3 million for the President's re-election campaign.

Rep. Harold Froelich, R-Wis., said of the price-support rise: "It was a political decision... It was not in an area of any wrongdoing."

The committee also heard recordings of two conversations earlier the same day and reviewed documentary evidence to determine whether White House and Nixon campaign aides sought assurances on March 24, 1971, from dairymen that their campaign pledge would be met. One conversation was between Mr. Nixon and his then Treasury Secretary John Connally.

"Drizzle, in One's View" "Forty minutes of drizzle," commented Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y.

Members heard the President thank the dairymen for their support but said it sounded on the tape like gratitude for over-

all backing of administration programs rather than for financial pledges to his re-election campaign.

In discussions with the White House and Mr. Nixon's campaign aides, dairymen had pledged to raise \$2 million for Mr. Nixon's campaign. The amount they actually came up with—\$737,500 over three years—fell far short of that goal.

The White House issued a statement in January acknowledging that the President was aware of the \$2-million campaign pledge but saying it did not influence his decision to order the increase in supports.

## President's Belief

The President has contended that a major factor in the decision was his belief that the Democratic-controlled Congress was preparing to pass legislation increasing milk-price supports, a move that would have cost the President the political support of dairymen.

Material presented to the committee by its staff alleged that Mr. Connally discussed a possible rise in the price supports with dairymen and urged the President to approve it on several occasions in March, 1971.

According to a staff memorandum, after Mr. Nixon decided to order the increase, John Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, relayed word of the decision to his campaign aide, Murray Chotiner.

The same night, the staff said, dairy officials "engaged in all-night meetings at which they agreed to make political contributions to the President's re-election campaign and to contribute

\$25,000 by the evening of March 24, 1971."

The memo said Mr. Chotiner told several dairymen "that Mr. Ehrlichman expected the dairy industry to reaffirm its \$2-million commitment" in light of a forthcoming increase in milk-price supports. The dairy leaders did so.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon's brothers, Edward and Donald, today appeared before Senate Watergate investigators in connection with a probe of \$100,000 given by billionaire Howard Hughes to Charles "Bebe" Rebozo, the President's close friend.

They declined to answer some questions put to them. Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., reported. He said he did not know if staff members still recommend that they be held in contempt.

## Financial Aid, Club Sites

## Homosexuals Win U.S. Campus Rights

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—After arduous beginnings, student homosexuals have gained widespread recognition, financial backing and often the support of campus health officials at colleges and universities across the country.

In a period of generally declining student activism, homosexuality seems to be one issue that can still stir great interest on campus. Homosexual men and women students see their quest for official recognition, toleration and a share of student activity fees as simply the most recent in a long line of demands made by special minorities.

Interviews on two dozen campuses across the country disclosed that homosexual recognition campaigns have increased this spring. A number of court suits by homosexuals demanding acceptance, suits begun two or three years ago, have ended in favor of the homosexuals.

In most cases, homophile groups have emerged without strife to become generally accepted and often valued members of the campus community.

"We've come a long way since three or four years ago, when the first gay dance was held on campus, and we had lots of phone calls from people wondering if this was a proper use of university facilities," said Paul Ginsberg, dean of students at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. "Now we often depend on gay counseling assistance. The coming-out of gay groups is one of the most positive things that has happened on this campus."

Ex-Nazi Agent Loses  
1.3-Million U.S. Claim

BOSTON, June 5 (UPI)—German-born Werner Vencloimann, 75, has lost a 30-year legal struggle to get back \$1.3 million in jewels seized by the U.S. government after he was declared a Nazi agent.

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled against him Monday. Vencloimann served 18 months in prison after a trial in 1942 at which the government claimed that jewels he said came from Germany actually came from Belgium and Holland and that the proceeds from their sale in the United States were funneled to Germany.

Lee Lehman, director of the National Gay Student Center, a branch of the National Student Association, said that there are 200 to 250 homosexual student groups on campuses across the country, most of them officially recognized. They receive office space, telephones, campus mailing privileges and often financial support ranging up to \$1,000 a year.

In 1971, homosexual student organizations were outlawed at the University of Texas in Austin, California's San Jose State University and the State University at Sacramento. Penn State, the University of Florida in Tallahassee, and the University of Kansas.

Today, all of these except Kansas have student homosexual groups of one kind or another, with acceptance brought about in most cases by court action. At Kansas, the homosexuals lost in court and in subsequent appeals, and the issue died down, according to a campus spokesman.

Perhaps the most striking example of official recognition of homosexuals was established earlier this month when the California State Department of Health gave Stanford University's

Gay People's Union a \$30,000 grant, with the possibility of \$80,000 over three years to help meet the mental health needs of homosexuals. The organization is not an official Stanford group and is led by a nonstudent, but the university permits the group to use the Old Firehouse, a well-known student activities center on the campus, for its weekly meetings.

Homosexual student activism on other campuses is on a smaller scale but no less visible. At Penn State, the Homophile of Penn State waged a two-year court battle for recognition.

At Cornell, a group called the Ithaca Gay Liberation receives about \$2,000 a year from the university's Student Finance Commission, mostly to pay for rent on its two-room Gay People's Center. And the group publishes its own newspaper, the Lavender O'inion.

## Successful Court Action

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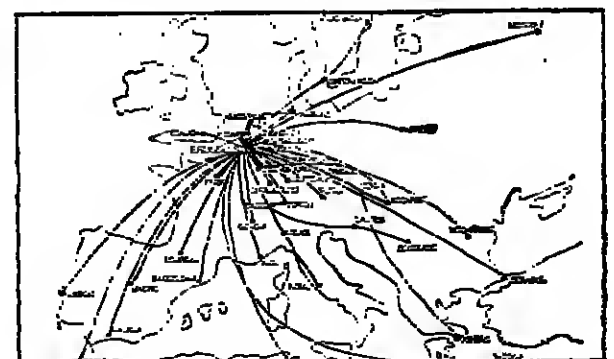
## Australian Growth Dips

SYDNEY, June 5 (AP)—Australia's population rose by only 177,000, or 1.35 percent, to 13,268,300 last year, a government bulletin reported. The increase was the smallest in 28 years.

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## Bid to Influence Case Laid to a Nixon Friend

By Bob Woodward  
and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—Business executive Elmer Bobst, the man President Nixon often has called his "honorary father," wrote in 1971 to then Attorney General John Mitchell that an unidentified friend "would come up with 100,000" dollars for the election campaign in exchange for help in a case pending before the Federal Trade Commission.

The proposal is contained in a six-paragraph letter Mr. Bobst wrote to Mr. Mitchell on Oct. 13, 1971, when Mr. Mitchell was still the nation's top law-enforcement officer.

In the letter, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Bobst complained to Mr. Mitchell about the "situation" at the FTC, which was and still is challenging a merger between the drug manufacturers, the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. and Parke, Davis, Inc.

Mr. Bobst, 59, is Warner-Lambert's highest stockholder and honorary chairman of its board.

## Not Clear

The letter, however, does not make it clear if the "situation" refers to the Warner-Lambert merger or some other unspecified matter pending before the FTC at that time. FTC officials said yesterday they were not aware of any pressure brought to bear on the FTC commissioners by either Mr. Bobst or Mr. Mitchell in the Warner-Lambert case.

Three legal experts on criminal law said that the Bobst letter, if authentic, was sufficient evidence itself—whether or not \$100,000 was contributed or any pressure was put on the FTC—to warrant an investigation into attempted bribery and other related violations of the law. Failure to inform legal authorities of receipt of such a letter, some experts

said, could warrant investigation into possible concealment of a felony.

Mr. Bobst, who has been a close associate of Mr. Nixon for many years, could not be reached for comment. Herbert Benson, a Washington lawyer for Warner-Lambert, said yesterday that "the company knows nothing about this... whatever Mr. Bobst may have tried to do he was thoroughly unsuccessful."

William Hundley, an attorney for Mr. Mitchell, said yesterday that he had no previous knowledge of the letter and thus could not comment on its contents.

In the letter, Mr. Bobst wrote to Mr. Mitchell: "I take this opportunity of mentioning that the FTC situation has not altered significantly. The lower echelon [apparently the FTC staff] seems to have a complete hold on the show to the extent that the top five [FTC commissioners] appear to be not much more than puppets."

"I might say that one of my close friends interested in the case mentioned that if there was any evidence of a more favorable attitude on the part of the tops, he would come up with \$100,000 for the 72 fray."

"I, too, have already committed myself for that amount—although it probably will be considerably increased when the battle begins."

Reporters for The Post were unable to learn the name of the unidentified friend mentioned by Mr. Bobst.

## \$151,500 Contributed

Mr. Bobst himself later contributed at least \$151,500 to the 1972 campaign, according to public records.

The letter, written on stationery with Mr. Bobst's personal letterhead and addressed to the apartment Mr. Mitchell then occupied at the Watergate complex, is signed, "Sincerely, Elmer."

At the top of the letter, in

handwriting that appears to be Mr. Mitchell's, is a notation referring to another part of the letter: "Acknowledge dear Elmer thanks for thoughts on court."

The paragraph referring to the possible \$100,000 contribution is delineated by a bracket in the right-hand margin, apparently by a different pen than the handwritten notation. The words "he would come up with 100,000 for the 72 fray" are underlined.

Warner-Lambert acquired Parke, Davis in 1970, over the objections of Richard McLaren, then the assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division.

However, Mr. McLaren's recommendation that the Justice Department stop the merger was overruled by then Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst on the eve of the effective date of the merger—Nov. 13, 1970.

Mr. Mitchell, then the attorney general, disavowed himself from acting in the case to avoid a possible conflict of interest.

After the Justice Department decided not to stop the merger, the FTC entered the case under its own jurisdiction.

On April 30, 1971, six months before the Bobst letter, the FTC announced that it would challenge the merger on grounds that the merger had stifled competition. On July 15, 1971, the FTC formally filed a complaint. An independent administrative law judge at the FTC is expected to make a recommendation by mid-summer.

The President has referred to Mr. Bobst as his "honorary father" and his "second father." In 1957, Mr. Bobst set up a trust fund for Mr. Nixon's elder daughter, Tricia. Mr. Bobst has said in interviews that the President "is like a son to me" and that the President's two daughters "call me Uncle Elmer."

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## Focus of World Battle on the Disease

## 10,000 Are Dead of Smallpox So Far in '74 in Indian State

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI).—At least 10,000 in the northeastern Indian state of Bihar have died this year from smallpox in what has been described as one of the worst epidemics of the viral disease in recent years.

Indian health officials reported yesterday that 65,000 persons in the same area had survived smallpox infections this year. Many have been permanently blinded and scarred with the pock marks that characterize the disease.

More than 30,000 cases were reported during the last five years, with virtually every village in Bihar involved, an official of the World Health Organization in Geneva said yesterday in a telephone interview. Dr. Donald Henderson, a U.S. Public Health Service officer who heads WHO's smallpox-eradication program, said that one of four smallpox victims usually dies in an epidemic. Since 75,000 persons in Bihar were afflicted by the disease, the number of deaths may be closer to 20,000 than the

19,000 figure given in the report from New Delhi.

The 75,000 cases in Bihar are estimated to account for 60 percent of the world's current reported smallpox, Dr. Henderson said, on the basis of new statistics he had received yesterday.

## Five Countries

In April, WHO Director-General Halldan Mahler predicted "the world will have seen its last case of smallpox" in 1975. Whereas 31 countries reported cases in 1968, only five have reported cases this year: the lowest total ever recorded. The countries reporting cases are India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Ethiopia. All the Nepalese cases came from neighboring countries, Dr. Henderson said, and the disease in Nepal has not spread.

The organization's smallpox program has been heavily supported by the United States, among other countries. The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta plans to send 26 epidemiologists to India this year, nine in the next few days.

Dr. Henderson said in Geneva: "The principal battle of the global war on smallpox is being fought in Bihar. Right now Bihar is the major problem area of the world. We're worried, no doubt about it."

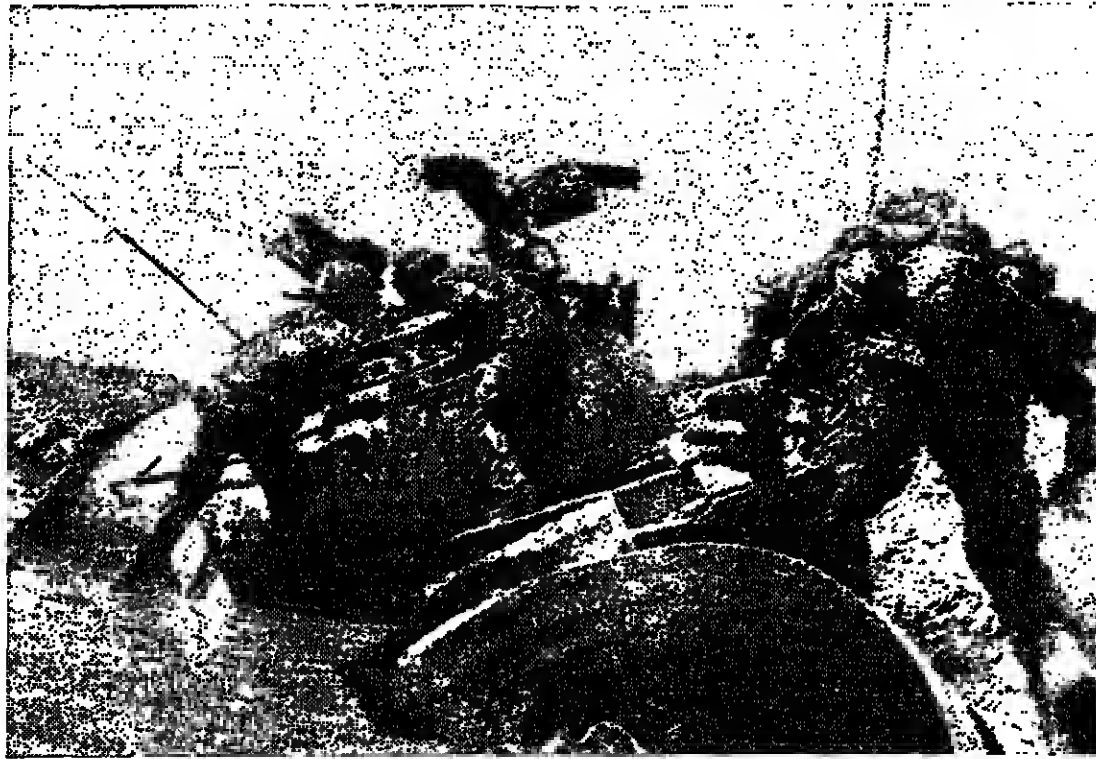
## Ethiopian Rebels Free Pilot, Seize Italian Farmer

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 5 (UPI).—Eritrean guerrillas yesterday released a Canadian pilot they had held for 10 days but have kidnapped an Italian farmer in northern Ethiopia, the police said today.

The police said the rebels freed helicopter pilot Grant Wyatt, 30, near the northern town of Ghinda. He had been captured while flying for the American-owned Tenneco Ethiopia Inc., a prospecting company. Mr. Wyatt was tired but otherwise in good health.

The police announced a new kidnapping by the guerrillas, who still hold an American nurse, captured the same day as Mr. Wyatt, and five other employees of Tenneco, who were taken prisoner nine weeks ago.

The new victim was identified as Franco Ransmeyer, who was abducted from his 500-acre farm Monday.



PRIZE OF WAR—South Vietnamese soldiers inspect a destroyed tank near Ben Cat.

## Reds' Assault On Ben Cat Is Said Repulsed Vientiane Is Watchful, Calm With Pathet Lao in Coalition

By H.D.S. Greenway

SAIGON, June 5 (AP).—Heavy fighting continued today, for the 20th successive day, around Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command reported.

A communiqué said that a North Vietnamese battalion of up to 400 men, backed by four tanks, attacked government Rangers about a mile northwest of Ben Cat, but were driven back with 56 men dead.

In Cambodia, rebel forces poured more than 100 rounds of 105-mm artillery fire into the besieged government position in Kompong Sella, wounding 62 defenders, military sources reported today.

It was the sixth successive day of fighting around Kompong Sella, a town on Highway 4, midway between Phnom Penh and the port of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Thailand.

## Lone Gunman Accused

PHNOM PENH, June 5 (UPI).—A lone gunman with a 45-caliber pistol assassinated Cambodia's education minister, Keo Sengkum, and his top aide in rioting here yesterday, an American teacher who witnessed the shooting said today.

Military police said that two students were killed in the two-hour fight, eight were wounded and 72 arrested. Police said that 43 riot policemen were injured.

The American declined to be identified.

Four cabinet ministers and two under secretaries resigned today, citing their unwillingness to be caught up in any controversy resulting from yesterday's rioting.

VIENTIANE, Laos (WP).—Civil wars still rage in Cambodia and Vietnam, but here in Laos the pro-Communist Pathet Lao soldiers, in their baggy greens and Mao caps, patrol the streets of the capital alongside the American-trained Vientiane police in their tight-fitting khakis and high-peaked caps.

The fighting that raged up and down this country for 20 years is over. Now Laos has a coalition government including the Communists. The joint police patrols were formed over two months ago here at 1 in the royal capital of Luang Prabang to the north.

When the Pathet Lao soldiers first began to arrive in town last year, they were grim and suspicious. But now they are more relaxed and they can be seen chatting amiably with shopkeepers and their customers in Vientiane.

## Red Troops Doused

During the April festivities marking the new year, when Laotians traditionally douse each other with water, observers were curious to see if anyone in Vientiane would dare to throw a bucket of water over a fully armed Pathet Lao soldier. Many did, and some Pathet Lao even responded by emptying their water canteens on the populace in reprisal.

This was an exception, however. Although they are friendly to themselves, they are not to be seen in the bars and brothels of the town. Most of the Pathet Lao are country boys and one was heard to remark recently

that Vientiane girls were like spoiled fruit—"pretty on the outside but rotten inside."

One Pathet Lao compound in town is next to the Lao-American School and the Pathet Lao soldiers have scolded the students for learning English. They said that learning English will only make the students more susceptible to American propaganda.

To many in Vientiane, especially the idealistic students, the Pathet Lao represent a pure Laotian nationalism uncorrupted by Western ways and money. They are genuinely admired. A few months ago, before the joint patrols were organized, about \$50,000 worth of medicine was stolen from a warehouse. The chief suspect turned out to be a Vientiane police colonel named Boumy Sannakone—a member of one of the country's richest and most powerful families.

"The Pathet Lao would never allow the police to steal medicine from the people," a non-Communist government official said. "Many of us would welcome an end to this sort of thing."

Others would not, however. The Vientiane policeman feels shy about picking up his usual bribes these days with a Pathet Lao looking over his shoulder. One complained recently that it was all very well for the Pathet Lao to disapprove—they didn't have to support a wife and six children on a policeman's salary. The Pathet Lao still live in barracks and they have not yet brought their families down from the hills.

## Hope of Corruption

Many persons believe that the corrupting of the Pathet Lao represents the only way of preserving the good life. Every time a Pathet Lao minister orders a new car or an air-conditioner the non-Communists in his ministry will smile and nod knowingly.

There is a certain nervousness in the business community over what government by the new coalition will produce. Also, the free-spending Air America pilots and other American paramilitary types have departed. CIA hangouts like the Purple Porpoise bar alongside the Mekong River are empty these days. Some entrepreneurs are trying to cater to the hippie colony, which is growing steadily, but hippies never spend money the way the swash-bucklers did.

Many businessmen are reducing their inventories and taking a wait-and-see attitude. But so far there has been no mass exodus of capital from Laos.

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## U.S. Defends Bid for More Indochina Aid

Concedes It Doubts Red Push on Saigon

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that the United States no longer anticipates a major Communist offensive in South Vietnam, but wants a higher level of arms aid to Indochina to continue shoring up U.S.-backed regimes there.

Mr. Schlesinger also acknowledged that U.S. planes continue to fly about 800 supply missions a month to Cambodia, many of them airdrops to towns and villages surrounded by insurgent troops. He said that there is some risk of U.S. planes being shot down on these missions, "but we are taking precautions to keep it as low as possible."

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on requests for 1975 arms aid, Mr. Schlesinger said the total budget on that account has more than doubled from the current level because of developments in Indochina and the Midwest.

But Mr. Schlesinger maintained that military aid was actually quite a bargain for the United States because it made possible "regional stability in crucial areas of the world without the need for direct intervention by American forces."

He said: "The conflict in Southeast Asia has demonstrated the problems that can result from the direct involvement of American forces. Here is where security assistance has an indispensable role."

## Bread, Water Ended as U.K. Jail Penalty

LONDON, June 5 (UPI).—Bread and water, that age-old punishment for unruly prisoners, has become a thing of the past in British jails.

A Home Office announcement said the government was doing away with the so-called "restricted diets"—usually three days of bread and water alternating with three days of regular rations.

## Allende Defender Is Charged With Treason in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 5 (Reuters).—Treason and sedition charges were filed yesterday against the man who made the last call for the public to defend the late President Salvador Allende's government against the armed forces' revolt last September.

Erich Schnake, a former senator and Socialist party leader, heard prosecutor Orlando Guiterrez ask for a 30-year sentence against him.

Mr. Schnake, who made his appeal over the former radio station of the party, was accused of coordinating alleged political infiltration of the armed forces.

He is one of 10 civilians and 57 members of the air force on trial by a court-martial which is expected to end next week. The verdicts are not expected until the end of this month.

## Bonn Law Offers Free Abortions in Early Pregnancy

BONN, June 5 (UPI).—The Bundestag today passed a law providing free abortions in the first three months of pregnancy. The bill, supported by the ruling Social Democratic party and its Free Democrat coalition partners, was approved, 260-215.

The opposition Christian Democrats supported a proposal which would have allowed abortions only for medical reasons.

Under the new law, socialized medicine will pay for the abortion in the first three months of pregnancy. After the 12-week period, an abortion can be obtained only if the health of the mother or the child is in danger.



ON GUARD—Sheba the lion watches as its owner Charles Mason, a farmer in Kingsbridge, England, changes a flat. Mason raised the lion from a

## Poland Tackles Housing Crisis Said to Ruin Many Marriages

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, June 5 (UPI).—Edward Giersek and the Polish Communist party he heads are trying to solve a problem with a potential for helping destroy not only marriages but governments.

Somehow, Poland must build more than seven million apartments. Under high-priority planning, if all goes well, the job can be done by 1991. Huge government investments have been poured into the program, and Swedish contractors have been brought in to help with construction of some hotels as a stopgap source of relief.

But the housing plan, which was initiated after Mr. Giersek came to power in December, 1971, is too late to help many broken marriages.

"The trouble is," a recently divorced young woman said, "when a young couple has no place to live, it must stay with in-laws, usually in very cramped quarters."

Mothers-in-law

"It's had enough living with the bride's parents, but just as often the couple must live with the husband's parents, and somehow young wives here have special problems getting along with their mothers-in-law, especially in the kitchen. In our case, things became impossible, so we ended it."

The housing shortage was a major factor in a wave of worker riots that broke out in Baltic Sea ports in 1970, resulting in the ouster of Wladyslaw Gomulka from the post of party secretary. Mr. Gomulka himself had come to power after a party purge in 1956 following riots at Poznan.

Since Mr. Giersek took office, the main thrust of Polish development has been toward "improvement" of the standard of living, with particular emphasis on housing. While Polish shipbuilding workers and coal miners have been the primary concern because of their political muscle, the whole population has been the beneficiary.

The housing problem resurfaced partly from Poland's emphasis on the development of car industries, at the expense of summer industries and exacerbated by the baby boom World War II and the of population to the cities.

Net Gain

According to the Min Construction and Building materials, Poland built 3.2 apartments from the World War II to 1971. It had destroyed 2.5 million units, so the net gain short of requirements.

The 1971-75 plan calls for 1.6 to 1.7 million, following 10 years, 4.5 others are to be built. The total population is 33 million.

Despite the evidence of in many towns and the 6 earmarked by the state for a Warsaw couple apply an apartment is still 1 have to wait eight years, ing to official statistics.

It helps to have a good ing in one or more of th munist-associated labor or social organizations.

For one thing, a par meritocratic workers may b. For long-term loans of 1 percent of the down pay will have to make in re cooperative apartment, fo he can complete payment to 60 years.

Chinese Appoint Gen. Ma Ning Air Force Chief

TOKYO, June 5 (AP).—Ma Ning, little known China, has been named mander of the Chinese A in another move to repli purged in the Lin Biao a

The post had been vac the ouster of Wu Pa-i. Piliburo member who placed in Lin's alleged overthrow. Chairman M tung in 1971.

Gen. Ma's elevation was ed by Hsiangshu, the offic agency in the usual manner. He was listed a new designation in an ac a banquet for visiting R military men.

Gen. Ma's appointme the heads of better kn more experienced officer leaves major gaps in military command strict cant posts include the minister job held by Lu his death: chief of th logistics director and commissar of the navy.

Extortionist Sent In Heist Kidnap

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP).—Movie projectionist McGraw, 24, was sent today to prison for at to extort \$10,000 from the of kidnapped newspaper Patricia Heist. He was ed, May 18 after a nonh before Superior Court George Lazar.

McGraw was accused phoning the home of H Heist in Hillsborough, and asking that the m placed in a wastebasket San Diego hotel where lived. In return, he would return Patricia, kidnapped Feb. 4 by th blonde liberation arm.

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Earthquake in Japan

TOKYO, June 5 (UPI).—A weak earthquake shook central and northern Japan yesterday but there were no reports of damage or injuries, the meteorological agency said.

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## Anti-China Move Seen

## Pravda Calls for World Communist Talks

MOSCOW, June 5 (AP).—The Communist party today attempted to whip up enthusiasm for a new international party congress, with one of its apparent objectives being the formal banishment of China from the Socialist camp.

A 4,000-word article in Pravda, the party organ, extolled the results of the last international congress, held in Moscow in 1969, and concluded:

"Many fraternal parties now suggest new major collective steps to further strengthen the Communist movement ideologically and politically and enhance its role."

"The Communist party of the Soviet Union is prepared to support practical initiatives and take

part, jointly with other Marxist-Leninist parties, in implementing them."

The article contained two caustic references to China which made it clear that the Chinese were no longer in the Socialist sphere and were in fact in league with the "imperialists."

## Italians Opposed

Efforts by the Soviet Union and some of its allies to convene a new international congress are not new, but in recent months little has been heard of the attempts. Some parties, particularly the Italian, are opposed to a new meeting which would formalize a rupture with Peking. There is also sentiment among

some Communist parties in the West for a European meeting first.

Pravda, in its article commemorating the fifth anniversary of the 1969 meeting, spoke of what it called the great advances of the "fraternal" Communist parties and countries and the bleak outlook of the capitalist world. Comecon (East bloc) countries showed an increase in industrial production of 7.9 percent annually, against 5.3 percent in the capitalist nations, Pravda said. Only percentage figures were given.

"The characteristics of the capitalist world today," Pravda said, "are unprecedented peacetime inflation, unrestricted growth in the cost of living, currency and financial problems, a sharp energy crisis, growth of unemployment and disagreement between the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and within the European Common Market."

## 'Coordinated Policies'

In its attack on China, Pravda said:

"The coordinated policies of the Socialist countries have permitted compensation of the damage inflicted to the political positions and moral prestige of Socialism through the splitting actions of the Maoists."

"Peking's leaders, joining their efforts with imperialism, failed to restrain the growth of Socialism's influence on the world arena. . . . Maoism has become an outspoken enemy of the Communist and national liberation movements and comes out, together with the most reactionary forces, against relaxation of world tension."

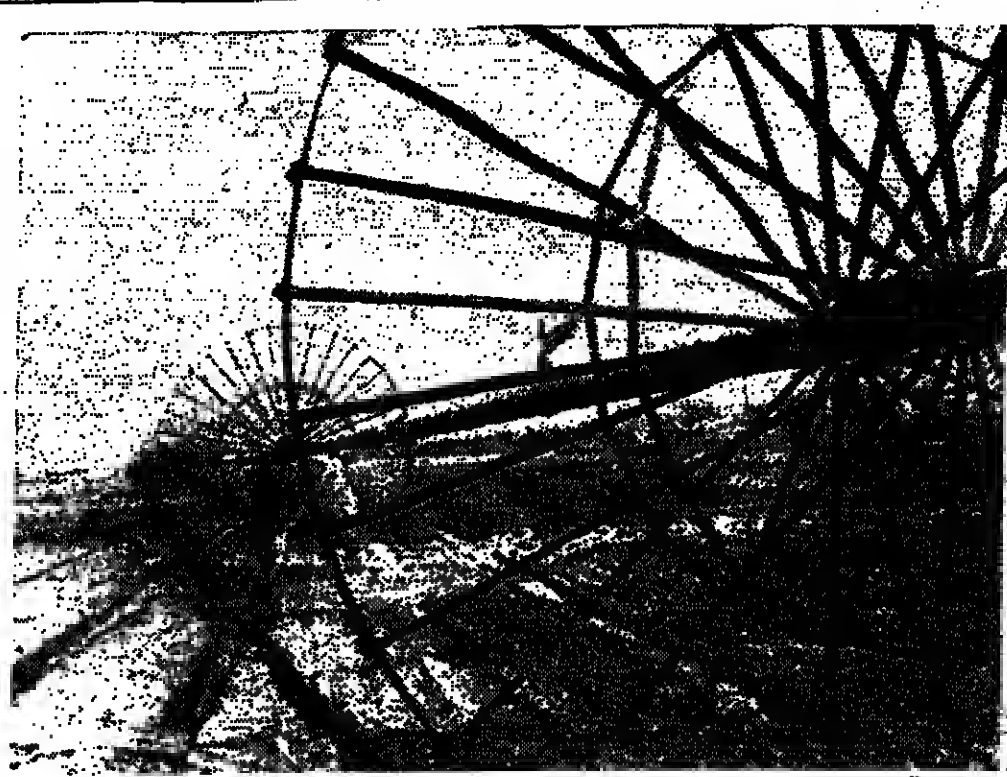
Many aims of the 1969 party congress have been met, Pravda said, including an end to "American aggression in Vietnam" and a halt to the war in the Middle East.

There was no mention of the successful Middle East negotiations conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In its one direct mention of U.S.-Soviet relations, the article said that the threat of nuclear war was "set aside."

## Honecker in Warsaw

WARSAW, June 5 (UPI).—Erich Honecker, first secretary of East Germany's Communist party, arrived today for a four-day visit to discuss the possibility of holding an all-European Communist party conference in the near future, Communist diplomats sources said.

Another major issue of the talks between Mr. Honecker and his Polish counterpart, Edward Gierek, would be a further increase of bilateral economic cooperation, they said. Poland is one of the nations urging a new conference of Europe's Communist parties, the sources said.



DOWN ON THE FARM—East German farmers near Leipzig use this giant movable irrigation machine, which can distribute 450 gallons of water a second.

## Aitmatov Praised by Brezhnev, Dissidents

## Writer Straddles Unlike Soviet Worlds

By Hedrick Smith

FRUNZE, U.S.S.R., June 5 (UPI).—Chingiz Aitmatov is an unusual Communist. Many dissident Soviet intellectuals sing his praises, yet he is also lauded by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Aitmatov's family background is that of modest party functionaries. Yet, off a country road outside Frunze, and behind a guarded, well-lit, well-made high brick wall, he has built a well-furnished, bourgeois-style country home.

He criticizes the banished novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, yet in a cautious way seems moved by some similar moral themes.

More than any other active prose writer within the muffled and managed world of official Soviet literature, this husky, soft-spoken man of the Kurghiz hills and mountains has in recent years raised painful themes of individual conscience that the establishment would prefer to forget and has yet remained an establishment hero.

## Controversy Stirred

Four years ago Mr. Aitmatov stirred a literary controversy with a moving novel, "The White Steamers," in which a 7-year-old boy opposed the encroachments of modern society on the world of nature that he loved, and then committed suicide in frustration and disillusionment when grown-ups let him down.

Last year the 44-year-old Kirghizian writer excited Moscow theater audiences by co-authoring a play, "The Ascent of Fujiyama," that dealt directly—the first Soviet work in years to do so—with the issue of moral guilt for secret betrayals and denunciations of one friend by another during the Stalinist era.

When he writes or talks, as he did recently with a *National Geographic* correspondent and an accompanying Soviet journalist, he eschews the rhetoric of ideology, speaks of human ethics in personal and yet universal terms, and asserts man's link with his cultural heritage rather than insisting on a revolutionary break with the past.

Mr. Aitmatov voiced impatience with conservative Communists who complain that his concern for the endangered environment or his lyrical adoration of nature detracts from the theme of the new Socialist man.

## Paris Stalls Space Unit

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—France today called for the indefinite postponement of plans to create a European Space Agency, the European Space Research Organization said. Final signing of the agreement, after previous postponements, had been set for June 19.

When someone observed that both he and Mr. Solzhenitsyn were concerned with themes of human betrayal, he did not disagree but said, "Each sees it in his own way." Indeed, Mr. Aitmatov has dealt with Stalinism only indirectly and without the force of documentation used by Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Mr. Aitmatov's writings are less political in general.

Although a member of the Communist party hierarchy in Kirghizia, Mr. Aitmatov had not signed public letters denouncing the banished Nobel Prize winner, as did a number of Soviet writers. He said he did not support Mr. Solzhenitsyn and, "If I were to meet him now face-to-face, I would have much to tell him."

Asked whether he thinks writers whose views contradict those of the government should be imprisoned, Mr. Aitmatov said: "I have not run into concrete examples of this here in Central Asia. I do not know of such cases."

But said someone, recalling his stature as a national writer and deputy in the Supreme Soviet, what about nationwide?

Mr. Aitmatov paused did not answer and then raised his glass and suggested, "Let's drink first."

## Contradicts Ideas on System's Start

## Volume 2 of 'Gulag' Appears, Tells of Pre-Stalin Camps

PARIS, June 5 (Reuters).—Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn says in the second volume of his book "Gulag Archipelago," a volume published here today, that forced-labor camps to exterminate prisoners existed in Russia several years before they received publicity under Stalin.

In the 650-page book, Mr. Solzhenitsyn gives in a semi-documentary style a detailed account of prisoners' lives. It is a counter-part to his fictional treatment of the same subject in his novel "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

The first of the three projected Russian-language volumes on camp life up to 1956 was published here last December. Mr. Solzhenitsyn was expelled on Feb. 13 from the Soviet Union and now lives in Zurich.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn writes that camps for extermination through forced labor already existed in 1918. Most Russians believe that the camps came into existence only when Stalin came to power in the mid-1920s.

## System Developed

In the new volume, Mr. Solzhenitsyn describes the development of the camps from places to hold political prisoners after the Russian Revolution into a system for using forced labor to build public works.

"The construction of socialism by the labor of prisoners" is how he described the system.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn says this started in 1920 when an imprisoned businessman suggested the idea to Stalin. Serious application began when 100,000 prisoners were put to work building a canal between the Baltic and White Seas. "Stalin is the prisoners' best friend," Mr. Solzhenitsyn writes mockingly.

The author gives details of the difficult conditions of political prisoners, saying that they were inferior in status to common criminals, including murderers, who were eligible to get positions of authority over them.

## Women Fared Badly

Women prisoners were the worst off, he writes, being simply shared out among the guards.

Camp life was like slavery. "The organization of life is the same: general organization for forced work, pitiless use of free labor."

OSLO, June 5 (AP).—A 24-hour engineers' strike for higher pay halted all trains in Norway today. The engineers threaten to begin next week a strike of indefinite duration.

The book concludes that a slave was better off than a prisoner in the camps. The slave worked less, could count on Sundays off and at least had something which approached a home.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn cites an example of especially brutal treatment of prisoners in north Russia which he says a witness told him about.

"It is difficult to believe our story," the witness said. "On the road to Kemerovo, near the little village of Kut, in February, 1929, the group of prisoners, nearly 100 persons, were placed on a pile of logs and burned alive for not having fulfilled the [work] norms laid down."

The second volume of "The Gulag Archipelago" is preceded by a photograph of Mr. Solzhenitsyn taken when he was a prisoner in the camps.

The publisher, a White Russian émigré named Jean Morcov, said that a printing of 40,000 was planned. The title of the book, "The Gulag Archipelago," refers to an acronym for the camp system and is meant to evoke a picture of prison islands floating across the surface of the Soviet Union.

GENEVA, June 5 (Reuters).—Peru's labor minister, Lt. Gen. Pedro Sala Orozco, was today elected president of the International Labor Organization. The ILO was beginning its three-week annual conference.

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## Bullet Is Found In Ahmed's Tusk

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 5 (AP).—Ahmed, the famed elephant that died at Marsabit in northern Kenya earlier this year, had a bullet imbedded in a tusk, it has been discovered.

The find was made when taxidermists and insurance officials examined the elephant's giant tusks to evaluate them.

The bullet was found in the nerve center of the right tusk. The taxidermists said the animal had been shot about 10 years ago, six years before President Jomo Kenyatta issued a decree protecting Ahmed from hunters.

## Quake in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, June 5 (AP).—Police said that what was apparently an earthquake shook a wide area of eastern Missouri early today. No injuries or major damage was reported.

## Japan Obeys UN Vote To Boycott S. Africa

TOKYO, June 5 (UPI).—Beginning June 15, South Africans will no longer get visas to visit Japan for sports, cultural or educational exchanges, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The announcement said the suspension was made in accordance with UN resolutions seeking a boycott of such exchanges with South Africa.



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## Cheer up a sour lemon

It's hard to say what makes a lemon so sour. But one thing's for sure—once you introduce a lemon to Martini, its disposition improves immediately. Martini's light, bright, friendly taste works wonders with even the sourest of characters. Do something nice for a lemon today. Sweeten it up with Martini at lunchtime. You'll feel good about it for the rest of the day.

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## Nixon and the Palestinians

Will Palestinians "welcome" President Nixon to the Mideast next week by killing more Israelis? The possibility is there. The shock if not the reality can perhaps be dulled by anticipating it. True, terrorists do not need the occasion of a presidential visit to spur their rage. Often they have struck during dull periods when no diplomatic activity was stirring, simply to announce their presence or advertise their cause. But they tend to strike, too, when diplomatic activity is stirring, since many of them fear that in the game of nations their own ambitions will be ignored. So it is now that some Palestinians, seeing Mr. Nixon's visit as progress towards a peace of which they are not a full part, may stage a raid either to block that progress altogether or to gain a larger role in it for themselves.

Protective and preemptive actions against terrorists are common Israeli practice but they should still respect the guerrillas' resourcefulness, and their vows. After Maslout, for instance, where terrorists murdered 21 Israeli children and four adults, the political chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization announced: "Other fedayeen (guerrillas) operations similar to the Maslout operation will take place inside the occupied territory in the future." The leader of the group which committed the Maslout carnage, a man who had just assured Israelis in an interview that they could "live in peace" with Palestinians, stated in another interview that he would continue fighting "on an ideological-political level and on a military level." So we are warned.

Previously, events had spared Palestinians the need to choose whether to try to organize a state of their own in part of the former Palestine, the part excluding essentially Israel of 1967; or whether to continue fighting to regain all of Palestine. But with the Geneva peace conference about to begin in earnest, that difficult choice is now before Palestinians. Their leaders—those who live outside the occupied West Bank, anyway—are currently debating it in Cairo. They are being pressed to accept the half loaf by the major Arab states, which have their own reasons for a general settlement and do not

wish Palestinians to make it any more difficult to achieve. Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, seems inclined to accept this sensible if painful counsel though he will surely have trouble carrying his extremists. Arafat is himself a "terrorist" in that he offered moral and political support to terror and to the goal of exterminating Israel as a state. But he has also proven himself to be an extremely adept politician in dealing with Arab governments and his fellow Palestinians. No one easier to deal with seems to be in sight.

Yitzhak Rabin, the new Israeli premier, takes the thoroughly justifiable position that Israel will not countenance the seating at Geneva, for negotiations, of "terrorist organizations whose declared goal is the destruction of the state of Israel." No rational man can argue with that. Mr. Rabin's words leave open the possibility, however, that under certain conditions his government would deal with Palestinians willing to recognize Israel and live peacefully side by side. Mr. Rabin does not say the time is now. Perhaps he does not believe it is soon possible; in any event, no less than Yasser Arafat, he must respect the fears and passions of his constituency. In this small gap, nonetheless, lies what hope there may be for an eventual settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Under Secretary of State Sisco carefully indicated as much in his observations on the Palestinians Monday. He said they have to choose their own course themselves, but he made plain that the United States would favor "those (Palestinians) that would like to get into the political stream and exercise the diplomatic option." Presumably Secretary of State Kissinger made the same point during his recent month in the Mideast. Whether President Nixon should or can get into this matter on his trip starting Monday is questionable: It is still early in this diplomatic process for a presidential contribution. But it is proper and gratifying that American diplomats should be discreetly indicating their awareness of the need for Palestinians, whose dislocation has been the basic cause of four wars in the Mideast, to be brought into the process of peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## On Trial

The judgment to be handed down shortly in a Sudanese court extends far beyond the fate of eight confessed murderers brought to trial—the Palestine fanatics who kidnapped and killed three diplomats, a Belgian and two Americans, in March of last year.

The government of Sudan now has the opportunity to set an example which has been so noticeably absent in other similar cases in recent years, that of meting out proper punishment for blatant criminality. Up to now, most European governments confronted with Arab terrorism have put the perpetrators through little more than a charade of judicial process, quietly releasing

the terrorists after brief incarcerations in the hope of maintaining unruffled relations with the Arab world.

It should be clear by now to everyone that the terrorist bands are almost as great a threat to established Arab regimes as they are to Israelis or to innocent bystanders far from the Arab-Israeli conflict. Now that the beginning of a settlement process has been joined between Israel and its Arab neighbors, there can be no excuse for exulting terrorist elements in the benighted belief that they represent some higher cause that places them above the basic laws of human behavior.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## U.S. Troops in Europe

Sen. Mike Mansfield's renewed effort to force substantial withdrawal of American troops from Europe and other areas overseas is the wrong battle in the wrong place at the wrong time.

The Senate floor is the wrong place for this decision to be taken because the issue is now under negotiation in Vienna between the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers in an effort to bring about Soviet as well as American troop cutbacks. There are now 460,000 Soviet ground troops on the central front in Europe, compared with 193,000 Americans. Warsaw Pact troops outnumber NATO's ground forces in this area 925,000 to 770,000.

An overall NATO-Warsaw Pact reduction to 700,000 on each side, as proposed by the West—with the bulk of the Western reduction to be taken in American forces—would assure stability as well as the reduction in defense spending desired in both East and West. But unilateral American withdrawals now would clearly be destabilizing. They would lower the nuclear threshold, forcing earlier use of atomic weapons in a conflict. They could lead to the nuclearization of the "Finlandization" of West Europe—or both.

This is the wrong time as well for the Mansfield amendment. West Europe's political stability and economic health are shakier today than at any time since the Marshall Plan days more than two decades ago. Governments have fallen in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy in recent months. The new leaders may do better than the old, but that is not yet certain. The Common Market is stalled. Relations with the United States have been badly

strained. A major effort by Washington is needed to pull the Atlantic community back together again before further disintegration.

Above all, Sen. Mansfield's long struggle, extending over eight years, is the wrong battle for the majority leader and his supporters to be waging at all. The battle to bring back American troops from Europe, an area where American interests are truly vital, was spurred initially by American balance-of-payments deficits and Europe's surpluses. The oil price increase and other factors have reversed the situation.

The extraordinary notion has been propounded that the presence of American troops abroad brings about American involvement in war. But there were no American troops in Europe before World War I or World War II—or in Korea before the involvement there. On the contrary, the presence of American troops in Europe since World War II has helped provide an almost unprecedented 29 consecutive years of European peace. Their withdrawal would be a step into the unknown.

Sen. Mansfield's latest argument is that the troops withdrawn from Europe and Asia could be demobilized, reducing the defense budget by \$1 billion a year. But U.S. armed forces already are half-a-million fewer than pre-Vietnam and 1.2 million fewer than those the Soviet Union maintains. There are ways in which defense spending can and should be reduced. But shotgun legislation aimed at American military manpower overseas would be the worst way now to go about that task.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

JUNE 6, 1899.  
PARIS.—It is becoming more and more obvious by statements from Government officials and actions or lack of actions by Government bodies, that when Capt. Alfred Dreyfus returns to France and faces a new trial, it will not just be a new trial, but the actual beginning of the liquidation of the entire Dreyfus Affair. It is now supposed that some senior officers will be brought to trial, but that will only happen after the retrial of Captain Dreyfus.

#### Fifty Years Ago

JUNE 6, 1924.  
CHICAGO.—The wheels of justice in Illinois are moving rapidly in an effort to bring to conviction Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, the precocious collegians whose amazing confession solved the mystery of the kidnapping and brutal murder of 14-year-old Robert Frank. But backed by the combined fortunes of the alleged murderers' parents, some \$15,000,000, an imposing group of counsel have been gathered for the defense, headed by Mr. Clarence S. Darrow. It is already called a "million dollar" defense.



## Nixon's Moscow Mission and Nuclear Policy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's mission to Moscow at the end of this month has raised two new controversies in Washington: First, whether his new approach to the targeting and control of nuclear weapons is sound; and second, whether he should go to Moscow on such an important mission in his present weakened political position at home.

The second question is easier to answer than the first. The nuclear arms race is not going to stop while the Congress and the courts decide whether to impeach and convict the President and his men. These trials could go on for months or even years, and by the end of them, the arms race could get beyond rational control.

Accordingly, the President is obliged to do whatever he can to reach even limited understandings with the Soviet leaders. He may be under political pressure to reach agreements that would make him look good at home for a while, but he is not likely to put his own political interest ahead of the nation's security—and his cabinet and the Congress would probably bring him down if he tried.

### Dangerous

The question of what the President hopes to negotiate in the way of a nuclear arms agreement with the Soviets is more complex, and in the opinion of Ambassador Gerard Smith, who negotiated the first strategic arms agreement for the United States in 1973, more dangerous.

Smith is concerned about what he calls "the change now being developed in U.S. strategic targeting policy." That is, a counterforce policy aimed not at knocking out Soviet urban-industrial targets but at hitting Soviet missile sites in a possible limited nuclear war.

He doubts that nuclear war, once started, can be limited and fears that a change in U.S. targeting policy in the middle of the SALT-2 talks might confuse and hamper progress toward even partial agreements.

"The time has passed," he says in an analysis circulated in the Congress, "when any sane leader could consider nuclear war of any kind as anything but a potentially terminal event for his nation. Wars have a dynamism of their own, and nuclear war, no matter how it started, is most likely to

end in the mutual destruction of both sides."

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger takes a different point of view. In "Defense Department Report FY-75," he says:

"Not only must our strategic force structure contain a reserve for threatening urban-industrial targets, the ability to execute a number of options, and the command-control necessary to evaluate attacks and order appropriate responses; it must also exhibit sufficient and dynamic countervailing power so that no potential opponent or combination of opponents can labor under any illusion about the feasibility of gaining diplomatic or military advantage over the United States."

This is obviously a subject of

such complexity, usually written in jargon of such density, that even the anxieties of the experts are far from clear.

### 'Up to Date'

For example, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., seems to fear that the President might ask too little from the Soviet Union in order to get a short-range political advantage at home, whereas Smith seems to think that Schlesinger may be expecting too much from the Soviet Union and raising fears that would block compromise and get us into a new "counter-force" race with the U.S.S.R.

"Entering a counter-force race," he says, "would also be a waste of resources that are in short supply. Certainly U.S. strategic forces should be kept

up to date for their deterrent mission, but I question whether the security of the United States would be increased by entering into or even by 'winning' a 'counter-force' race."

Whatever the logic of these contradictory arguments, it is fairly obvious that all participants consider the controversy fundamental to the security of the American people, and second, that the American people haven't the vaguest idea of what the issues are or even that the controversy is going on.

In this situation, a strong case for the President's mission to Moscow can be made, but it would be helpful if he would clarify his new targeting policy and the issues for decision before he goes to the Soviet capital.

## Madrid: Ending of a Miracle

By Tom Wicker

MADRID.—Even through the heavily shuttered windows of Spain, the roar of automobiles arouses a traveler before his early-morning wake-up call. Along the broad, tree-lined avenues of Madrid, around its beautiful fountains and plazas, moves some of the heaviest traffic in the world.

Every Spaniard seems to have his Seat, or his Renault, or his Simca, and most of them seem to be trying to move down the Calle de Serrano or the Paseo de Castellana at the same time.

One more of the world's great cities, therefore, seems to be coming to something of a sad standstill, choked with the noxious fumes and paralyzed by the ranks upon ranks of its creeping automobiles. Yet, Madrid's traffic crunch is a symbol, too, of one of the economic miracles of the modern world—Spain's 15-year rise from a backward agricultural state to be the 10th industrial power of the world.

Annual Spanish economic growth has fallen below 5 percent only twice since 1959 and reached 8 percent in each of the last two years. Industrial growth has been running 10 to 12 percent. Such expansion, bringing prosperity to Spaniards of all classes, has been a major factor also in the political stability of the 34-year regime of Francisco Franco, Spain's chief of state. The mass

of the people, whose per capita income has risen from \$550 to about \$1,800 in just 15 years, has not been much inclined to question Franco's one-man rule, restrictive though it may have been.

### Inflation Woes

But that same people might quickly become politically restive if the economy turned down and their pocketbooks became harder to get—and there is evidence that such a downturn may not be far away. The outlook for continued growth is reasonably good—Henry Ford is about to put in a \$600-million assembly plant near Valencia, for example—but the problem is inflation. And in Spain that familiar phenomenon is considerably more than a hangover from the old crisis of last winter.

The deeper cause is that Spain's economic miracle has been based on a policy of expansion and growth at whatever cost, with jobs rather than prices the main object of concern. The result is that unemployment is at an all-time low here—and inflation at an all-time high. There has been a 15 percent increase in the cost of living since April, 1973, and the increase is running now at a conceded 2 percent a month (some well informed nongovernmental sources put it at 3.5 percent); by the end of 1974, the increase for the calendar year

may be 20 percent or more, although even Spain's expansionary policy has sought to hold annual inflation to no more than 10 percent.

Anyone just in from London or Paris can testify that Madrid prices are still lower than those in Western Europe; nevertheless inflation has become a serious concern of Franco's government. Economists say price controls would be unrealistic here; the income tax is so low, and so widely evaded—although enforcement is stiffening—that it is not yet a useful anti-inflation tool; and bank credit, which the government wants to hold down for 1974, is running well ahead of the projected limits in the first months of the year.

### Drop in Tourism

Now can the government retreat from expansion at a time when economic and political restrictions in Western Europe are sending more than 60,000 Spanish immigrant workers back to Spain, thus creating the need for that many more domestic jobs and putting an end to the \$600 million in foreign exchange earned by the immigrants last year. Worldwide conditions also are causing a drop in tourism—which gave Spain an inflow of nearly \$3 billion in 1973.

All this could mean that Spain cannot much longer keep its workers wages a comfortable 5 to 6 percent ahead of the cost of living, as has been the policy for 20 years. Already, the government is having to approve or wink at annual wage increases of 19 percent or so, when 14 percent is the official target. When and if inflation catches up to wages, or a slowdown of economic expansion results in substantial unemployment, or both, the political repercussions among millions of workers, many of whom have been almost apolitical in the years of rising prosperity, could become a serious force for change.

That word—"change"—seems to be as much a part of the air in Madrid, in fact, as carbon monoxide. The economic prospect is by no means the only reason; everything from the echoes of the Portuguese revolution to Franco's wars, many "of which" have been almost apolitical in the years of rising prosperity, could become a serious force for change.

### Medical Students

Lynn Payer's story about the 4,000 American students studying medicine abroad (JIT, May 28) is a classic example of the U.S. government's inequitable list of priorities, leading an ironic "Alice in Wonderland" quality to our very existence.

"In celebration of peace in the world," the Pentagon's budget projections go as high as \$132 billion for the fiscal year 1980. We have enough overkill capacity now to destroy everyone in the world at least 7 times" (Sane World, Vol. 13, No. 1).

But the United States has no money to build more medical schools. Space is so precious in the one we have, competition is encouraging unethical and sleazy tactics by medical students to eliminate their peers.

The last insult to our intelligence is this exporting of one of our most precious commodities—the intellect and capabilities of our young.

SILVIA TERRELL.

Amsterp.

Your article on Americans studying medicine abroad (JIT, May 28) stated that: "Overall, one in three students (in France) is admitted into the second year."

This statement indeed agrees with the 1972-73 figures: i.e., 30,701 first-year students and 11,355 second-year students. The article then states, "but the fraction in Paris is one quarter," thus inviting the inference that the faculties of medicine in the provinces accept a significantly higher percentage of first-year students into the second year than do the Parisian faculties.

### Letters

I fail to understand how the fraction of "one quarter" was arrived at as the ratio of acceptance of first-year students into the second year in the Parisian medical schools. A breakdown of the overall figures above shows that for 8,430 first-year students in Paris there were 3,237 second-year students, whereas in the province schools there were but 7,238 second-year students for 22,771 first-year students. My slide rule tells me that this means that the second-year student to first-year student ratio in Paris was roughly 0.41 compared to the provincial second-year to first-year ratio of 0.33.

ZEV LARINS,  
Faculté de Médecine de Rouen.

### More Deep Rage

Hurray for M.S. in Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Letters, June 1-2). She echoes my thoughts on the article "Making Jokes in Self-Defense and for Money" (JIT, May 30)—including the deep rage.

JUDITH MULLEN.

### Out of the Past

In your article on the explosion at Sacré-Coeur (JIT, May 24), you report that a group called "Help Yourself and Heaven Will Help You" claimed responsibility for the deed. This organization was called "a previously unknown body." Am I correct in assuming that the French translation is "Aide-toi et le ciel t'aidera"? If so, the name, at least, is known to any student of 19th century French history.

### That Food Dictionary

Re Waverley Root's article on his uncompleted dictionary on food (JIT, May 23): I have never yet missed Waverley's articles on food. I was hoping, however, for his book to be published soon. Since I am hitting four-score years and some, I don't believe I'll have an opportunity to enjoy the coming volumes, since the work might be finished closer to the 21st century. I hope, however, my grandson will enjoy the encyclopedic contents the likes spaghetti.

Mr. Root facetiously remarks that the Romans might like catnip too. Well, I can truthfully state that I had a Scotch terrier who delighted in chewing catnip. Moreover, she ate lemons and garlic with great gusto.

Perhaps this information will enrich the forthcoming (?) monumental work and my grandson will, no doubt, be delighted to know that his "grampaw" had his fingers in the pie too.

J. STOCKDALE KOBB,  
Hedelberg, West Germany.

## Examining Effects of Colson's Plea

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—When Charles W. Colson's lawyers two weeks ago suddenly and unexpectedly entered into secret plea bargaining which led to Monday's stunning guilty plea, they were opening yet another front against President Nixon's desperate fight for survival.

Colson, though a senior White House aide under Mr. Nixon, was only a peripheral figure in the Watergate conspiracy and the Ellsberg burglary. But his plea demonstrates the badly tattered national security argument used as a defense in the Ellsberg case by John Ehrlichman. It, therefore, provides special prosecutor Leon Jaworski with new leverage to begin plea bargaining with Ehrlichman.

Mr. Nixon for a solid year has limited his own fate with Ehrlichman so that a guilty plea by Ehrlichman would further undermine the beleaguered President. But just a guilty plea in itself would not be adequate to grant Ehrlichman leniency. Since the prosecutors regard him as a central figure in the conspiracy, he would have to become a chief government witness—with conceivable ill effects for Mr. Nixon.

### Months of Pressure

Until some two weeks ago, Colson seemed a dependable stone wall. But months of Watergate pressure were telling on Colson—widely published in his recent religious conversion—as it did not seem to affect either Ehrlichman or Haldeman. "Oh, like the Dutchman," a former White House colleague told us, "Chuck Colson is a real human being with red blood in his veins." His friends report he was hurt and shocked by the contempt shown toward him by the President, Ehrlichman and Haldeman in the edited White House transcripts.

More in the point, Jaworski had a strong though limited case against Colson in both the Watergate and Ellsberg trials. Published reports that the case was paper-thin and that Jaworski would settle for a one-count misdemeanor plea came not from the special prosecutor but from the Colson camp.

Consequently, feelers from Colson reached Jaworski's office two weeks ago, and a one-count felony plea was agreed to last week. Although indictments against Colson in the main Watergate case are now dropped, Colson is by no means excused from testifying on his alleged conversations with Mr. Nixon over clemency for the Watergate burglars.

However, the prosecutors do not expect Colson to become another John Dean, cascading in incriminations against everybody from Mr. Nixon on down. Even though Colson helped publicize himself as the master of Nixonian dirty tricks, Jaworski's investigators had come to believe he was not a central conspirator. But his very plea does help the prosecutors immediately.

While denying prior knowledge of the 1971 burglary of the Berkeley Hills, Calif., office of Dr. Lewis Felt, Colson in his guilty plea confessed seeking "confidential and derogatory information... from (Ellsberg's) psychiatric files... for the purposes of publicly disseminating said information." That is viewed by the prosecutors as a major weapon against Ehrlichman's argument that the break-in was justified on grounds of national security.

Colson's plea, therefore, will be used to force serious plea bargaining with Ehrlichman—considered a real possibility.

### Danger to Nixon

Should Ehrlichman plead guilty in the Ellsberg case, Mr. Nixon's own reasons for failing to report the break-in when he first heard of it would be undercut. But the greater danger to the President would stem from what Ehrlichman would have to say to get off with a one-count plea.

Jaworski would expect a great deal more from him than from Colson. To get rid of a grand total of two conspiracy or obstruction of justice and seven perjury indictments, Ehrlichman would have to talk long and hard. At the White House, the unlikely prospect of a broken Ehrlichman is a prospect that has always been considered the worst of nightmares.

Colson's plea of guilty, therefore, could become the most significant development in the Watergate case since last summer's revelation of the secret tape recording. The money is that the Chief of Staff who so loudly proclaimed the virtue of loyalty above all else in politics could conceivably—even if indirectly—be his chief's undoing.

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## British Bank Eyes Bid for N.Y. Franklin

Barclays Cites Talks With Federal Reserve

By Terry Roberts  
LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Barclays Bank Ltd., the largest commercial lending institution in Britain, disclosed today that its representatives in New York had held preliminary discussions with the U.S. Federal Reserve Board regarding a possible takeover of Franklin National Bank of New York.

"There have been some exploratory talks with the Fed," a Barclays official said. "We have been trying to find out what their attitude would be to the idea of a bid by a foreign bank for the bank."

Barclays has aggressively sought to expand in the American market in recent years. Only last week it completed the acquisition of First Western National Bank, with 19 branches in suburban Westchester County, N.Y.

A year ago, Barclays was rejected by the New York State Banking Department when it tried to take over Long Island Trust, a competitor of Franklin National on Long Island. Acquiring Franklin would give Barclays a larger stake in the suburban New York market than it could have achieved through Long Island Trust.

The disclosure that Barclays is seeking Federal Reserve approval for its bid for Franklin followed several days of rumors that at least one British bank was interested in taking over the troubled Long Island institution. Franklin attracted world-wide attention when it announced in mid-May that it had incurred substantial losses in its foreign exchange operations. The sum is reported to approach \$40 million.

## New Slater, Walker Sell-Off Brings Total to £53.5 Million

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Slater, Walker Securities Ltd., which has recently sold its main interests in South Africa, the United States and Australia, today announced the sale of its principal interest in West Germany.

The buyer of the West German interests is Bowater Corp., whose deputy chairman and joint managing director, Malcolm Horne, is a former colleague of James Slater, chairman of Slater, Walker Securities.

The West German interests involved in the transaction are Slater, Walker Bank AG, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Slater, Walker Securities, and Colditz Industrieholding AG, 84.3 percent owned by Slater, Walker Securities and its associates.

Slater, Walker Securities and Bowater said the aggregate payment for the West German interests will be about 21.3 million marks. The sum is payable in cash on Dec. 30, 1977, they said.

In its 1973 annual report, Slater, Walker Securities said Slater, Walker Bank AG had a profitable first full year of operation. Colditz Industrieholding is an industrial holding company whose interests include Heinrich Heine AG, a porcelain manufacturer which was acquired by Colditz last year.

The West German transaction brings to about £53.5 million the sale of various interests of Slater, Walker since the end of 1973.

Mr. Slater told his company's annual meeting last week that the company has adopted a policy of accumulating cash resources

## Orion Suspends Trade In Eurobond Market

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Orion Bank has temporarily suspended making a market in outright and convertible Euro-dollar bonds because trading conditions have deteriorated to the point where two-way buy-and-sell transactions are difficult to do, Michael Bonser, managing director, said today.

Though the bank will still deal in Eurobonds on a negotiated basis, it will no longer make bids and offers on large numbers of bonds and be prepared to deal on the market, at least until trading conditions in the secondary Eurobond market improve, Mr. Bonser explained.

The bank's decision is a blow to the Eurobond market because Orion was one of the few major dealers left. Several firms have either dropped out of the market entirely or severely limited their trading activities because high interest rates, inflation and currency turmoil had made it very difficult for Eurobond trading houses to avoid losses over the past two years.

Orion itself reported a loss equivalent to about \$2.9 million on its Eurobond trading operations last year.

While asserting that difficulties in finding counterparties was the main reason for Orion suspending its market-making activities, Mr. Bonser also noted that the Association of International Bond Dealers was unable to agree on a proposal last month that would require financial institutions to channel orders through recognized dealers.

He said that if the U.S. withholding tax on interest and dividend payments to nonresidents were removed, investors would probably tend to buy domestic U.S. bonds rather than Eurobonds since the tax status would then be the same for each. Such a development would make recovery of the Eurobond market uncertain, he said.

## U.S. Firms Trim Capital Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that American business has trimmed its capital spending plans by \$750 million since last month's survey of intentions.

The report said the steepest declines in capital spending plans were among electric and gas utilities and mining and communications companies.

The revised plans brought to \$112 billion the amount of money business expects to spend this year to improve its facilities.

The figure represents an increase of 12.3 percent over 1973. The March estimate had been

that capital spending would increase by 13 percent.

The Commerce Department said actual capital spending over the first three months of the year totaled \$11.3 billion, compared with \$10.9 billion in the same period last year and \$12.5 billion in the final three months of 1973.

The downward revision in plans for the rest of 1974 came primarily in programs earmarked for the second half of the year, with actual outlays in the first three months about equal to expectations.

The spending plans for the whole year, compared with plans last month, show public utilities will spend about \$2.4 billion compared with earlier plans to spend \$2.2 billion.

The Commerce Department said the manufacturers who have raised their spending plans include petroleum, chemical, primary metal, non-electrical machinery and stone-clay-glass.

"Despite the slight decline in planned capital spending, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent said in a speech prepared for the American Fashion Textiles Exposition in New York

## Simon Urges Watch on Money Markets

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 5 (AP)—Urging bankers to monitor their foreign-exchange operations more closely, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said last night that the bank regulatory agencies of the United States and other countries also must "exercise greater surveillance in this area."

The Treasury chief was speaking at an international monetary conference here sponsored by the American Bankers' Association.

Recent developments in the United States and abroad make it clear, Mr. Simon said, that banks which are becoming increasingly involved in foreign-exchange operations must conduct these transactions "with prudence."

"Banking institutions deal with other's money and have a special responsibility not to risk it in overly speculative ventures," he said.

In a speech ranging over U.S. inflation problems and the outlook for some agreements in Washington next week on certain features of international monetary reform, Mr. Simon also discussed the "investment strategy" of the oil-exporting countries and expressed approval of what he

called the "strong new resistance" of European bankers to the acceptance in the Euromarket of new investments "on a very short-term call basis."

The Treasury chief said he supports the proposed IMF "oil facility" lending operation—a new type of IMF currency credit to countries facing difficulties in financing their oil imports.

Mr. Simon said that since the IMF is borrowing money for the "oil facility" at close to market rates, "it's our belief that the

corresponding loans from the IMF should also be at close to market rates.

"And we believe that most borrowers will be able appropriately to pay such rates," he said.

For the small group of countries with "extremely weak financial positions" and thus an inability to pay close to market rates for the IMF loans, Mr. Simon said the finance ministers' meeting next week will have to consider some assistance.

He indicated the United States will support creation of a new Development Council to work with both the World Bank and the IMF to assist these countries, perhaps with some form of concessional term loans.

## German Banker Sees Danger In Euromarket

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 5 (AP)—The head of a major West German private bank today expressed "growing concern" over financial dangers in the Euromarket stemming from heavy borrowing by countries to finance balance of payments deficits.

Franz Ulrich, managing director of Deutsche Bank of Düsseldorf, told the international monetary conference that "it is a matter of growing concern that constantly larger sums which originate from short-term investments are loaned for long-term purposes."

Mr. Ulrich's address expressed particular concern about loans to oil-importing countries for financing balance of payments deficits stemming from the sharp increase in oil-import costs.

"In view of the indebtedness of some countries, we come to face the question of how these borrowers can fulfill their interest and redemption obligations," Mr. Ulrich said.

## Soviet Union Reaps \$1-Billion Windfall in Oil Price Rise

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, June 5 (NYT)—The jump in world oil prices enabled the Soviet Union last year to reap nearly a billion dollars more in oil revenue with only a modest increase in exports.

Windfall profits were taken at the expense of a number of countries in the West hit hard by the Arab oil boycott, according to newly released Soviet foreign trade statistics here. By contrast, the Communist countries were generally confronted with a negligible rise in Soviet oil prices.

The figures in the 1973 Soviet foreign trade handbook indicated that the Soviet Union has prospered from the higher world market prices spurred by the Arab oil embargo which Moscow consistently supported.

Last year, the Soviet Union increased its exports of oil and oil products slightly more than 10 percent but boosted their overall earnings more than 42 percent.

The export revenue rose from nearly 17 billion rubles in 1972 to just over 24 billion rubles last year. This is a dollar increase of more than \$990 million, based upon the prevailing 1973 exchange rate of \$1.34 to the ruble.

Socialists Favored

In the same period, oil exports went from 107 million metric tons to 118.3 million metric tons. The major part of the increase went to the socialist countries at well below the spiraling market price, meaning that the profits came entirely from non-Communist customers. A metric ton is roughly equivalent to seven barrels.

While the Soviet trade statistics spanned all of 1973 without further breakdown, they clearly reflected the price rises that accompanied the Arab oil embargo. Soviet oil prices were not raised for the Communist countries because the five-year plans allow for only minor fluctuations in the current contracts.

The Soviet Union has been en-

couraging its allies to look elsewhere to meet their growing oil needs, and it is believed likely that Soviet oil prices for the socialist bloc will be adjusted upwards when the new five-year plans for 1976-1990 are negotiated.

The Soviet Union was not hesitant to peg its Western oil prices to the new market prices. Last year, for example, while Denmark bought 41 million fewer tons of Soviet oil, it paid out

two and a half times what it had in 1972. West Germany and Belgium were confronted with increases approximately as steep. Austria, Britain, Sweden and Italy paid slightly smaller increases for Soviet oil.

Last fall, the Soviet press denounced as a "canard" Swedish radio reports that Soviet tankers were carrying oil to the Netherlands during the oil embargo. The Soviet press agency, Tass,



William Simon

## Interest Rate Report Aids Wall St. Rally

Loan Rate Level Seen Falling to 7-8 Percent

NEW YORK, June 5 (Reuters).—Mild selling pressure affected New York Stock Exchange prices today but by the halfway mark they had recouped most of their losses.

The rally gave the market its third consecutive winning performance, and raised hope among analysts that the market may have bottomed out last week.

Helping bolster the list was fresh, bullish comment on the outlook for interest rates.

San Francisco's Bank of America, the nation's largest, said interest rates are in a "leveling-off period and probably won't go up any more."

But what seemed to most encourage investors was the remark by the chairman of First National City Bank, Walter Wriston, that the prime rate could fall to about 7 to 8 percent by the end of the year.

Mr. Wriston made his prediction at the international monetary conference sponsored by the American Bankers' Association.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 1.49 points to 830.18. It was off more than 8 points at its low early in the session. Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 810 to 550.

Volume totaled 13.68 million shares compared with 16.04 million yesterday.

Eastman Kodak, a firm spot, gained 1 3/8 to 112.

Polaroid, Teletype and Kellogg added fractions in fairly active trading.

Motors were narrowly mixed, although car makers reported lower May automobile sales.

Weyerhaeuser fell 1 3/8 to 37 5/8, while Texas Instruments lost 3 5/8 to 100 1/4 among the semiconductor shares, which have been under pressure much of the week.

Some semiconductor analysts yesterday attributed weakness in the group to a report in a trade journal that Fairchild Camera & Instrument had issued an internal edict to its managers to limit inventories to a six-week level.

Fairchild Camera slipped 7 3/4 to 45 1/4 after having dropped more than a point yesterday.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.45 to 82.66.

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|  | Thousands of dollars* unless otherwise indicated |             |            |
|--|--|-------------|------------|
|  | 1973   | 1972        | 1964       |
| <b>INCOME DATA</b>                             |  |             |            |
| Net sales                                      | \$1,145,565                                      | \$943,768   | \$363,335  |
| Income before special adjustments and taxes    | 194,195  | 118,862     | 47,269     |
| Per cent of sales                              | 17.0%  | 12.6%       | 13.0%      |
| Depreciation                                   | 44,168   | 35,693      | 12,549     |
| Special adjustments                            | 37,697   | 20,943      | 14,329     |
| Swedish and foreign income taxes               | 76,682   | 45,538      | 16,587     |
| Reported net income                            | 61,549   | 39,558      | 15,429     |
| Per share                                      | \$ 4.00  | \$ 2.57     | \$ 1.00    |
| Adjusted net income per share                  | \$ 4.94  | \$ 3.14     | \$ 1.34    |
| Dividend                                       | 18,581   | 16,901      | 7,512      |
| Per share                                      | \$ 1.21  | \$ 1.10     | \$ .49     |
| <b>BALANCE SHEET DATA (year-end)</b>           |  |             |            |
| Net working capital                            | \$ 723,229                                       | \$ 624,269  | \$ 210,892 |
| Ratio of current assets to current liabilities | 2.1:1  | 2.3:1       | 2.3:1      |
| Net property, plant and equipment              | 296,602  | 237,173     | 91,989     |
| Long-term debt                                 | 391,348  | 359,430     | 41,943     |
| Minority interest                              | 97,126   | 79,191      | 15,571     |
| Stockholders' equity                           | 421,947  | 345,064     | 154,088    |
| <b>OTHER DATA (year-end)</b>                   |  |             |            |
| Number of employees                            | 75,600   | 70,600      | 41,700     |
| Number of shares outstanding                   | 15,380,117                                       | 12,304,094  | 6,835,608  |
| Backlog of orders                              | \$1,493,435                                      | \$1,071,429 | \$446,593  |

\*Converted from Swedish kronor at the 1973 year-end exchange rate of SKr 4.45 to US \$1.00. Adjusted net income per share represents net income increased by special adjustments, less amounts equivalent to reduction in income taxes resulting from the adjustments.

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## Japanese Wage Rise Is Set at 33 Percent

TOKYO, June 5 (AP)—Monthly-wage increases granted workers at major Japanese concerns this spring average 28.91 yen, or 32.9 percent, the Labor Ministry reported today.

The report followed a survey of 261 major companies that granted monthly-wage increases averaging 15.15 yen, or 20.1 percent, last year.

Monthly-wage increases granted this spring in the six industries of coal mining, chemical, paper-and-pulp, rubber, cement and oil refining exceeded the 30,000-yen level.

## Price of Gold Rises On Currency Rumors

LONDON, June 5 (Reuters).—The price of gold rose \$8.5 an ounce—its largest jump for months—on London bullion exchanges today.

As rumors of a revaluation of the German mark and devaluation of the French franc plunged foreign exchanges into confusion, operators turned to gold and renewed buying lifted the metal to a close of \$163 an ounce.

Bullion dealers said the metal reacted sharply to the foreign exchange uncertainty, although fresh interest had been lifting it gently since the morning from last night's close of \$154.5 an ounce.

Weekly net asset value

on June 4, 1974



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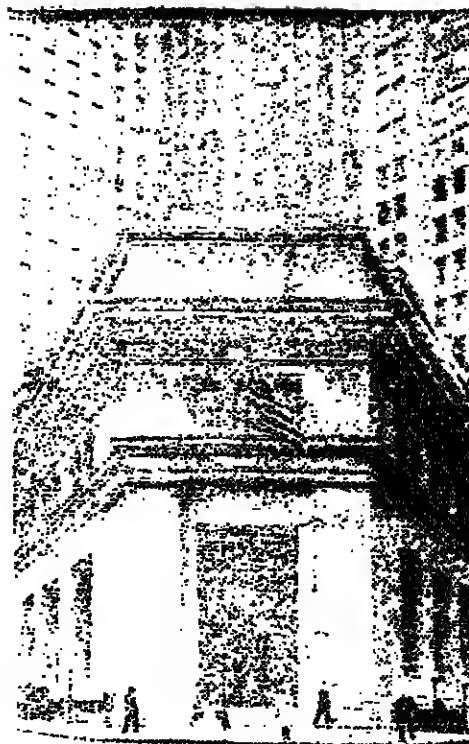
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|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----|-------------|----|---------------|----|-------------|----|
|                   |               |                     |     |             |    |               |    |             |    |
| 99 1/2            | Transcan 4.5  | 1                   | 22  | 77          | 10 | 10            | 10 | 10          | 10 |
| 19 1/2            | Transv 1.0    | 6                   | 28  | 162         | 16 | 15            | 15 | 15          | 15 |
| 23 1/2            | Transv 1.1    | 6                   | 27  | 162         | 16 | 15            | 15 | 15          | 15 |
| 12                | Transv 1.2    | 6                   | 27  | 162         | 16 | 15            | 15 | 15          | 15 |
| 18                | TRE Co 3.7    | 5                   | 23  | 11          | 10 | 16            | 16 | 16          | 16 |
| 27 1/2            | Tricon 2.7    | 5                   | 26  | 10          | 10 | 16            | 16 | 16          | 16 |
| 19 1/2            | Tricon 2.8    | 5                   | 26  | 10          | 10 | 16            | 16 | 16          | 16 |
| 27 1/2            | Tricon 2.9    | 5                   | 26  | 10          | 10 | 16            | 16 | 16          | 16 |
| 27 1/2            | TRISA 3.07    | 5                   | 17  | 13          | 17 | 17            | 17 | 17          | 17 |
| 14                | Trineland 1.0 | 4                   | 17  | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | Trineland 1.1 | 4                   | 17  | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 25                | Trinity 4.0   | 5                   | 17  | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 25                | Trinity 4.1   | 5                   | 17  | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 65                | TRW 1.0       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 20 1/2            | TRW 1.1       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 65                | TRW 1.2       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 1.3       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 1.4       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 1.5       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 12                | TRW 1.6       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 20 1/2            | TRW 1.7       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 1.8       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 1.9       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.0       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.1       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.2       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.3       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.4       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.5       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.6       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.7       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.8       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 2.9       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.0       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.1       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.2       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.3       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.4       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.5       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.6       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.7       | 10                  | 151 | 11          | 11 | 11            | 11 | 11          | 11 |
| 19 1/2            | TRW 3.8       | 10                  | 151 | 11          |    |               |    |             |    |

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|   |          |                    |
|---|----------|--------------------|
| <b>Euro Is Worth...</b>   |          |                    |
| June 5, 1974  |          |                    |
| As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth: |          |                    |
| DM  | 3.0533   | Belgian F. 47.6469 |
| French F.   | 5.9346   | West 7.1256        |
| £   | 0.5074   | Irish £ 0.5074     |
| Lire  | 791.6567 | Low F. 47.4426     |
| Goldfrs   | 3.7093   | U.S.\$ 1.9254      |

|   | Dollar                                | German mark                       | Swiss franc                       | Sterling                           |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$    | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 8 -10                             | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | M. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | M. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | M. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$    | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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**C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co.**  
**G. H. Walker, Laird**  
Incorporated  
**Warburg-Paribas, Inc.**  
**Weeden & Co.**  
Incorporated



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Midday Indicated Prices |    |                   |    |
|-------------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Dollar Bonds            |    | Convertible Bonds |    |
| 4½% Apr 75-77           | 73 | Iceberg 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 74-76           | 73 | 1st L. 4-77       | 24 |
| 4½% Apr 73-75           | 73 | Ireland 4-75-77   | 36 |
| 4½% Apr 72-74           | 73 | Italy 4-75-77     | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 71-73           | 73 | Int Unit 4-75     | 72 |
| 4½% Apr 70-72           | 73 | Kimberly 4-75-77  | 67 |
| 4½% Apr 69-71           | 73 | Klein 4-75-77     | 67 |
| 4½% Apr 68-70           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 67-69           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 66-68           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 65-67           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 64-66           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 63-65           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 62-64           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 61-63           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 60-62           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 59-61           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 58-60           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 57-59           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 56-58           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 55-57           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 54-56           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 53-55           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 52-54           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 51-53           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 50-52           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 49-51           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 48-50           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 47-49           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 46-48           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 45-47           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 44-46           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 43-45           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 42-44           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 41-43           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 40-42           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 39-41           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 38-40           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 37-39           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 36-38           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 35-37           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 34-36           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 33-35           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 32-34           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 31-33           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 30-32           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 29-31           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 28-30           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 27-29           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 26-28           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 25-27           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 24-26           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 23-25           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 22-24           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 21-23           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 20-22           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 19-21           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 18-20           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 17-19           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 16-18           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 15-17           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 14-16           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 13-15           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 12-14           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 11-13           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 10-12           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 9-11            | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 8-10            | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 7-9             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 6-8             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 5-7             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 4-6             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 3-5             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 2-4             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 1-3             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 0-2             | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 99-01           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 98-00           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 97-99           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 96-98           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 95-97           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 94-96           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 93-95           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 92-94           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 91-93           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 90-92           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 89-91           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 88-90           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 87-89           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 86-88           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 85-87           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 84-86           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 83-85           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 82-84           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 81-83           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 80-82           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 79-81           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 78-80           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 77-79           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 76-78           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 75-77           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 74-76           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 73-75           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 72-74           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 71-73           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 70-72           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 69-71           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 68-70           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 67-69           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 66-68           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 65-67           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 64-66           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 63-65           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 62-64           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 61-63           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 60-62           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 59-61           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 58-60           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 57-59           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 56-58           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 55-57           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 54-56           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 53-55           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 52-54           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 51-53           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 49-51           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 73-75           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 67-69           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 36-38           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 35-37           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 33-35           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
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| 4½% Apr 25-27           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 24-26           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   | 37 |
| 4½% Apr 23-25           | 73 | Lebanon 4-75-77   |    |

## Currency Rates

June 5, 1914.

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

|               | \$      | £       | DM.      | FF.    | L. L.  | Gldt.   | BP. com. | Swiss F. | Y. |
|---------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----|
| London        | 2.2670  | 6.3150  | 106.165  | 53.768 | 46.232 | —       | 68.830   | 53.95*   | —  |
| Paris         | 33.6359 | 80.58   | 13.0825  | 7.98   | 5.86*  | 14.3430 | —        | 12.7400  | —  |
| Amst.         | 3.9590  | 8.00    | 106.165  | 53.768 | 46.232 | —       | 68.830   | 53.95*   | —  |
| Hart          | —       | —       | —        | —      | —      | —       | —        | —        | —  |
| Stockh.       | 641.26  | 1248.59 | 257.20   | 131.46 | —      | 254.59  | 10.7250  | 21.05    | —  |
| Oslo          | 4.5875  | 11.7990 | 196.830* | —      | 7.8525 | 167.100 | 13.890*  | 165.85*  | —  |
| San Francisco | 2.3503  | 7.11    | 118.391* | 80.43* | 4.600* | 11.50   | —        | 3.25     | —  |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona; 3.6578; Ecuadorian dollar; 2.420; Peruvian; 3.573; Schilling; 18.000; Sw. krona; 4.5875; Yen; 100 to \$1.

### Tokyo Exchange

| June 5, 1974 |      |
|--------------|------|
| Price        | Yen  |
| Grass        | 395  |
| Ship Freight | 722  |
| Bank         | 338  |
| Phlego       | 330  |
| Motor        | 173  |
| Oil          | 713  |
| Air          | 1779 |
| El           | 771  |
| Seac         | 253  |
| Power        | 304  |
|              | 741  |
| S            | 327  |
| ing          | 459  |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Matsuo E. Vks   |  |
| Mitsuba Hwy Tr. |  |
| "Mitsubi Corp.  |  |
| Mitsui Co       |  |
| Mitsubishi      |  |
| Nippon Elec.    |  |
| Sharp           |  |
| Shimada         |  |
| Sony Corp       |  |
| Sumitomo St.    |  |
| Taiho Marine    |  |
| Taiyo Chem      |  |
| Toshiba         |  |
| Tokai Marine    |  |
| Toray           |  |

**CAPE HAZE CONDOMINIUMS LIMITED**

**7% Promissory Notes, due 1977**

The Company hereby informs the Noteholders that the Company, in compliance with the Conditions set forth on the Note certificates, herewith calls the following Note certificates, which have been drawn by lots, for repurchase on June 30th, 1974:

Note certificate Number or folio

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 00134/00141 | 00528/00533 |
| 00163/00166 | 00571/00575 |
| 00279/00298 | 00665/00673 |
| 00374/00378 | 00674/00693 |
| 00394/00400 | 00733/00738 |
| 00419/00438 | 00741/00742 |
| 00439/00458 | 00765/00776 |
| 00459/00477 | 00791/00797 |
| 00484/00492 | 00887       |

The Noteholders of called Note certificates have to deposit the Certificates for reimbursement and cancellation with the Trustee;

Mr Rolf A. BRACHER, attorney-at-law, 9, rue de la Fontaine, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

**CAPE HAZE CONDOMINIUMS LIMITED**

**Francois WEBER**      **Paul DUFOUR**  
Director                  Director

**Associated  
Japanese Bank  
(International)  
Limited**

**Offers the following services:**

**Euro-currency finance on a medium and long term basis.**  
**Foreign Exchange and Euro-dollar dealings.**  
**Underwriting Euro-bonds and Euro-equities.**

AJB is an international consortium of leading Japanese banks and Japan's largest investment banking house.

**Shareholders:**  
**The Sanwa Bank, Limited**  
**The Mitsui Bank, Limited**  
**The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited**  
**The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.**

**Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited**  
29-30 Cornhill, London EC3A 3BP  
Telephone 01-523 5661 Telex 580661

هذا هو اصل النص







## CROSSWORD

**By Will Weng**

|               |                           |             |                               |    |                        |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b> |                           | 30          | Crows                         | 21 | Use a divining rod     |
| 1             | African grass             | 32          | Tennis replay                 | 23 | Gathering: Abbr.       |
| 5             | Jeopardy                  | 53          | Hassle                        | 25 | Companions             |
| 10            | Barely                    | 56          | Highland wear                 | 26 | Papoose's relative     |
| 14            | Party-pooper              | 60          | Mrs. Chaplin                  | 27 | Intuitive feeling      |
| 15            | Carrión eater             | 61          | Macracker's relatives         | 38 | Riveter of W. W. II    |
| 16            | Wall pier                 | 62          | Mother of Helen               | 39 | ...one                 |
| 17            | Britain's Sir Robert      | 64          | Came down                     | 31 | More experienced       |
| 18            | Gomez or Grove            | 65          | Of an epoch                   | 32 | Olympus, for one       |
| 19            | Musical                   | 67          | Arthurian story, for one      | 33 | Miss Sitwell           |
| 20            | Evening gowns' companions | 68          | Monograms: Abbr.              | 33 | Good Feeling, e.g.     |
| 22            | Sailor's bed of yore      | 69          | Okay                          | 46 | Chinese measure        |
| 24            | ... populi                | <b>DOWN</b> |                               |    |                        |
| 25            | Prefix for meter or pede  | 1           | Date: Abbr.                   | 46 | More unrestrained      |
| 26            | Shakespearean character   | 2           | Stead                         | 47 | Certain day            |
| 29            | Hurok                     | 3           | ... one's muscles             | 43 | Disconcerned           |
| 30            | Little man of legend      | 4           | Tied                          | 47 | Musical syllable       |
| 34            | Type of barracks          | 5           | Garden flower                 | 51 | Principal: Prefix      |
| 37            | Electric force            | 6           | Hurricane areas               | 52 | Wears well             |
| 38            | German pronoun            | 7           | Arbiter, for short            | 53 | Go from place to place |
| 39            | ... omission              | 8           | No place to be left           | 54 | Spiritual              |
| 41            | Twosomes                  | 9           | ... egg (flop)                | 56 | Component part         |
| 42            | Gautes's belated          | 10          | Fragrant scent                | 57 | "Hop ...!"             |
| 43            | Glider pilot's power      | 11          | "Reader ... Caesar ..."       | 58 | Neighbor of Mont.      |
| 46            | Certain U. S. belt        | 12          | Disconnected, in music: Abbr. | 59 | Cash-register riegup   |
| 48            | Degree                    | 13          | Combat unit                   | 62 | Baseball abbr.         |
| 49            | Ground                    |             |                               |    |                        |

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| 17 |    |    |    |    | 18 |    |    |    |    |    | 19 |    |    |    |
| 20 |    |    |    | 21 |    |    |    | 22 |    | 23 |    |    |    |    |
|    |    | 24 |    |    |    |    | 25 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 26 | 27 | 28 |    |    |    | 29 |    |    |    | 30 |    | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 34 |    |    |    |    | 35 |    |    |    | 36 |    | 37 |    |    |    |
| 38 |    |    |    | 39 |    |    |    |    |    | 40 |    | 41 |    |    |
| 42 |    |    | 43 |    | 44 |    |    |    |    |    | 45 |    |    |    |
| 46 |    |    |    | 47 |    | 48 |    |    |    | 49 |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | 50 |    | 51 |    |    |    | 52 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 53 | 54 | 55 |    |    |    |    |    | 56 |    |    |    | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| 60 |    |    |    |    | 61 |    | 62 |    |    |    | 63 |    |    |    |
| 64 |    |    |    |    | 65 |    |    |    |    |    | 66 |    |    |    |
| 67 |    |    |    |    | 68 |    |    |    |    |    | 69 |    |    |    |

# WEATHER

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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

June 5, 1974

The not asset value questions shown below are supplied by the Faeda listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of questions supplied for the IHT. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

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## BOOKS

## MASKS OF LONELINESS

### *Alfred Adler in Perspective*

*By Manes Sperber. Translated from the German by Krishna Winston. Macmillan. 245 pp. \$7.95.*

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

**O**f the innumerate of psychological pioneers, Alfred Adler is much the least known and least appreciated. Freud's ideas have found worldwide recognition; Jung is accorded a lesser but increasing acclaim; but Adler has sunk, if not without a trace, at least leaving only ripples on the surface. Now we have in this new book, in addition to the literature about him, a book written by one of his pupils who knew him well but is by no means an uncritical admirer. Diseases and other evils arising from poverty.

Freud attributed Adler's break with him to political beliefs, thought prevented Adler from understanding psychoanalysis. But the resemblance of the story to this break to that with Jung suggests that the psychological differences are similar. Both Jung and Adler were considerably younger than Freud. First they treated him as a father; figure, and later, developing the own points of view, found th

Adler should appeal to the present generation on several counts. First, we are becoming increasingly conscious of the importance of man's striving for superiority, as Adler called it, for it is highly relevant to much recent theorizing about aggression. Adler was ahead of his time, as Manes Sperber clearly demonstrates, in recognizing that man's striving after power and status is rooted in an almost irresistible sense of insecurity. As infants we are bound to be insecure, since we are born helpless into a world with which we are quite unfit to cope; and being inevitably dependent upon adults for our survival, we are bound to regard them ambivalently, as both protectors and yet threats to our autonomy. The way differing individuals learn to cope with this situation depends upon many different factors, including place in the family, type of upbringing, and so on. But Adler stressed that man, as a result of his "life style" developed very early, and that the understanding of later neurotic difficulties depended not so much upon the uncovering of specific traumas as upon

Anthony Storr is the author  
"C.G. Jung", "Human Aggression"  
"Human Destructiveness" and  
other books.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 barbers in 110 communities of the United States. The figures in right-hand column do not occur in present consecutive appearance.

| This Week  | LAST Week | No. of<br>Loans |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| water-skiing Down, by Richard Adams              |           | 1               |
| Jaws, by Peter Benchley                          |           | 2               |
| The Fan Club, by Irving Wallace                  |           | 4               |
| Burr, by Gore Vidal                              |           | 5               |
| The Scent of the Huetov, by Helen MacInnes       |           | 3               |
| The Factors, by Louis L'Amour                    |           | 7               |
| You and Me, Babe, by Chocke Barris               |           | 8               |
| I Heard the Owl Call My Name, by Margaret Craven |           | 6               |
| Cashimara, by Susao Hoshitach                    |           | 8               |
| The Night, by Sigmund Freud                      |           | 10              |

| GENERAL   |     |
|---|-----|
| Times to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy                           | 1   |
| Plain Speaking, by Merle Miller   | 2   |
| Our Country, by Louis Brandeis  | 3   |
| Monetary Crisis, by Harry Browne  | 3 1 |
| Wives, by Sylvia Townsend   | 4   |
| Anders Euriverts, by Fiers  | 4   |
| Paul Road   | 4   |
| Working, by Peter F. Drucker  | 5   |
| Management, by Peter F. Drucker   | 6   |
| Thomas Jefferson, by Fawn Stetter                                       | 6 1 |
| Brody Young Man, by William O. Douglas                                  | 7   |
| All the Presidents, by Carl Sternstein                                  | 7   |
| and Bob Woodward  | 7   |
| The New President, by Fred Friend, by Mildred Newman, Bernard Berkowitz | 8   |

# BRIDGE

**By Alan Trust**

The defeat of the Aces by Brazil in the third round of the World bridge championships in Havana was largely resulted from fine performance by the brothers Pedro and Marcello Branco against Bob Hamman and Bob Wolff. The famous Aces pair, who won the world pairs title in the recent competitions at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, were caught for 500 penalties on successive deals when a part-score was the limit for the opposition.

The first of these deals is shown in the diagram, with Wolff

The first of these deals is shown in the diagram, with Wolff sitting South and Pedro Branco West. The opening bid of one diamond was precision and therefore nebulous—perhaps a doubleton in the style being used. Manoel Branco, East, then made two brave bids in no-trump without a clearcut stop in either major suit. His three-no-trump contract would probably have failed by one trick, although one declarer in another match succeeded when South led a low spade.

played five diamonds, down 14 in Brazil gained 11 in national match points.

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| NORTH    |        |
| ♠ 553    |        |
| ♥ QK873  |        |
| ♦ 6      |        |
| ♣ KQ86   |        |
| WEST (D) |        |
| ♠ 1072   | EAST   |
| ♥ AK9    | ♠ QJ   |
| ♦ 101742 | ♥ J42  |
| ♣ 2      | ♦ Q885 |
|          | ♣ A43  |
| SOUTH    |        |
| ♠ 8364   |        |

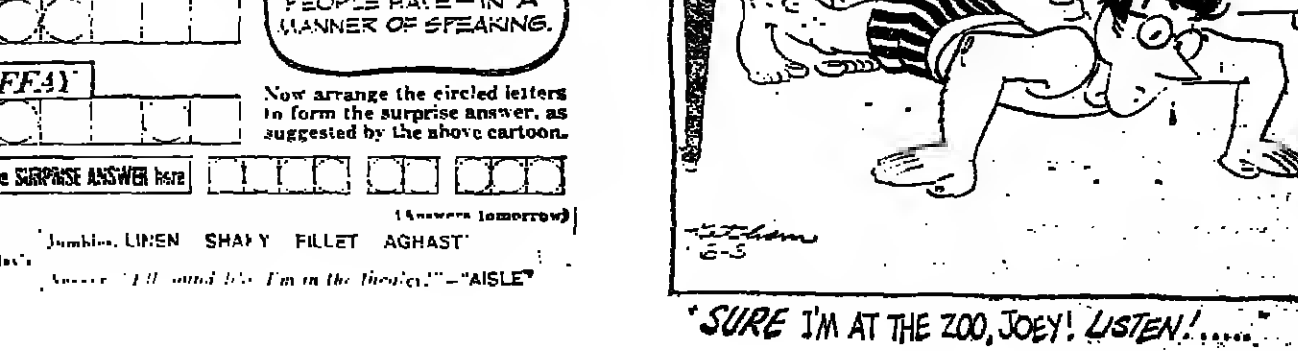
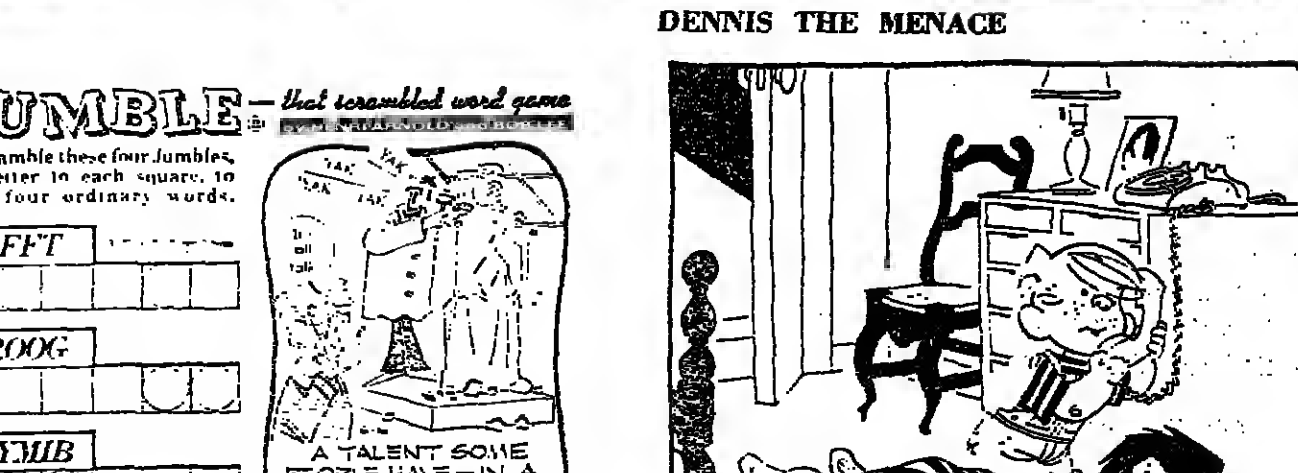
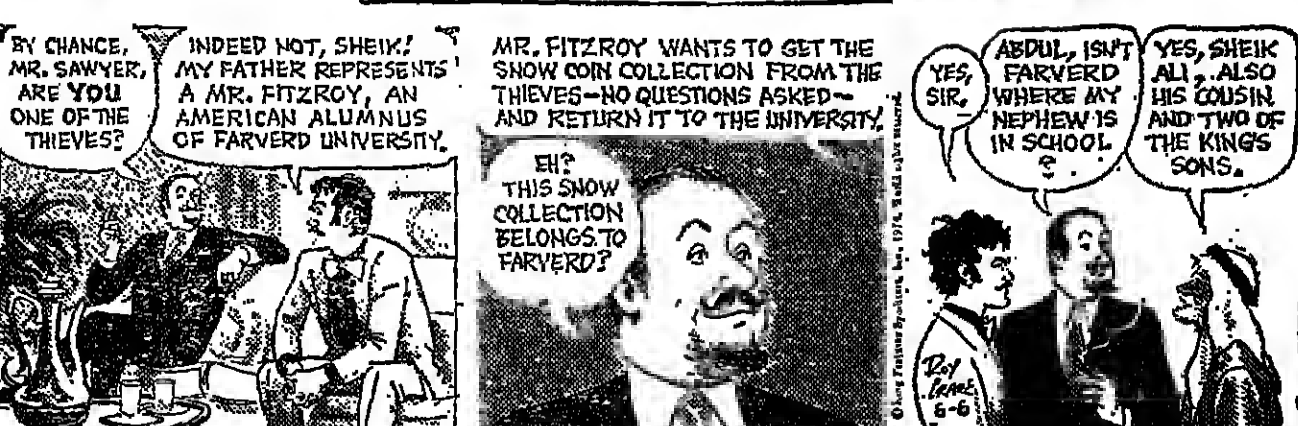
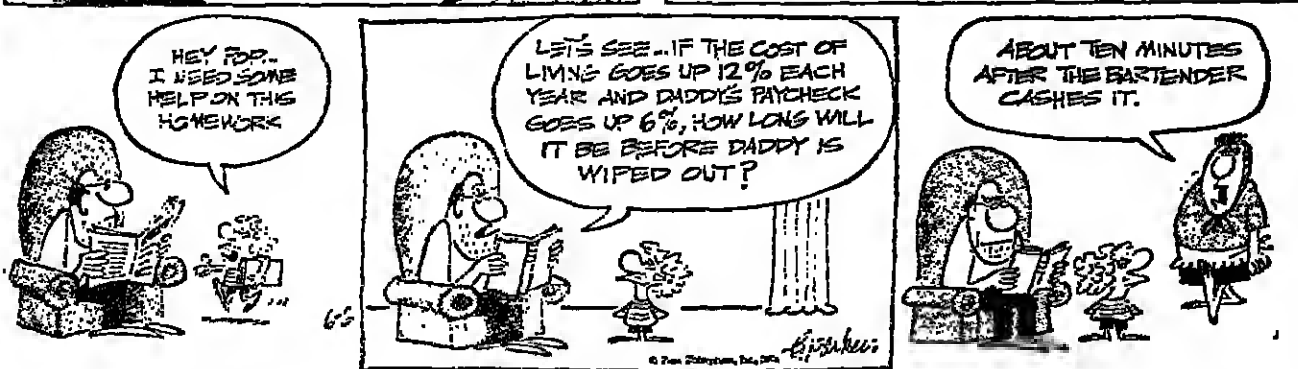
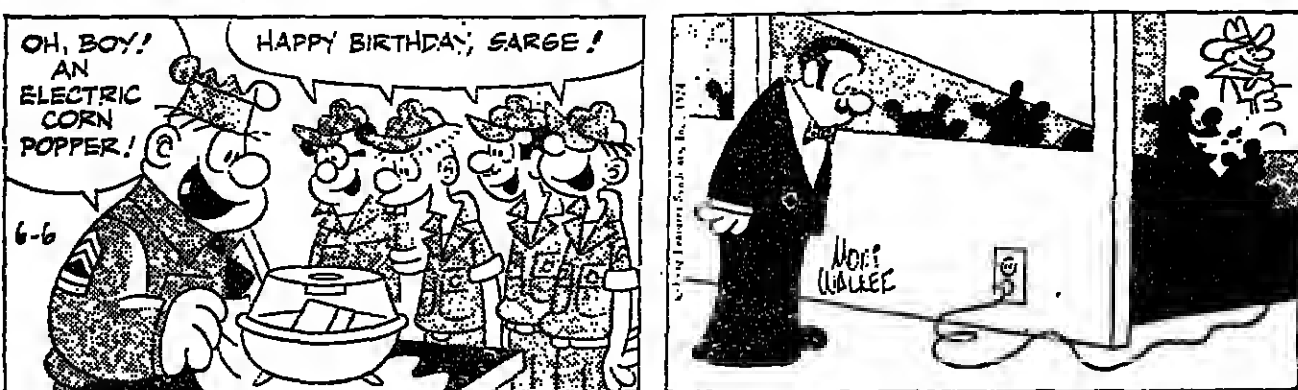
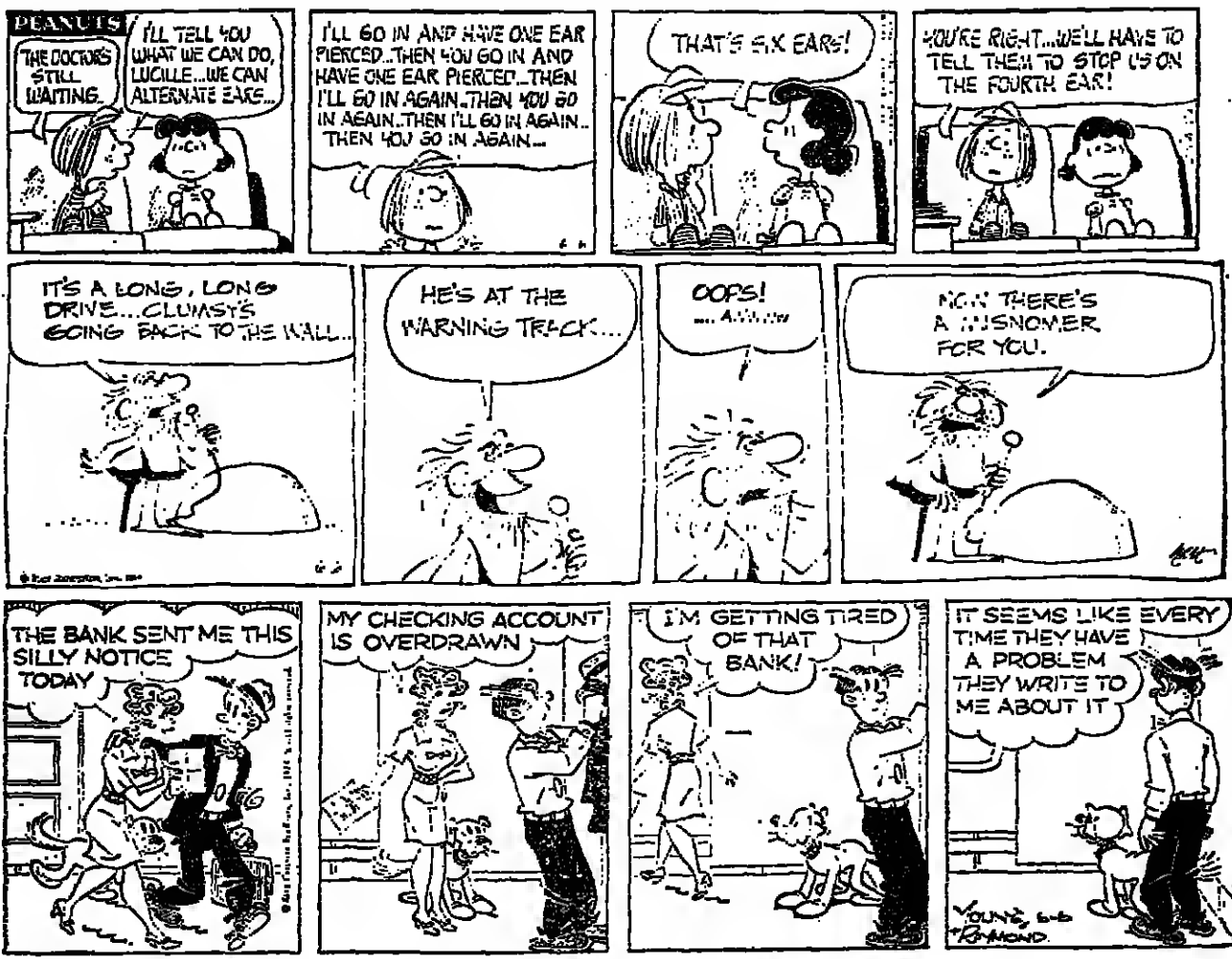
When South persevered to four spades, the audience

East-to show his diamond support at long last. But he judged correctly that his high cards would be more effective in defense against a 10-trick contract than in playing for 11 tricks. He doubled, and, as first sight, the result might seem to be one of those run-of-the-mill cases in which a run of luck makes no difference.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 10   | 10    | 1NT  | 4     |
| 30   | 30    | 3NT  | 4     |
| Pass | Pass  | 4NT  | Pass  |
| Pass | Pass  | 5NT  | Pass  |

West led the club four.



## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

**FROOG**



|        |  |  |
|--------|--|--|
| GAYMIB |  | A TALENT SOME PEOPLE HAVE - IN A MANNER OF SPEAKING. |
| O O C  |  |  |

**RAFFAY**

Put the SURPRISE ANSWER here

|            | 14 November tomorrow                |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yesterday: | Jumbies, LINEN SHAF Y FILLET AGHAST |

Answer: "I'll stand by. I'm in the backseat." — "AISLE"



# Snow Knight, 50-1, Is 1st at Epsom

## Imperial Prince Second

By Bernard Kirsch

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—A 50-1 shot, Snow Knight, ridden by Lester Piggott, won the Epsom Derby today, finishing far back in the pack.

Snow Knight was an easy two-length winner over another longshot, Imperial Prince, who finished second. The 5-year-old gelding, trained by the late Sir John Gosden, was a favorite of the public and the jockey, Lester Piggott.

"He dropped me all right," Taylor said after he had won his first English classic. "He was a bit of a handful to handle. More than a handful."

But Taylor was feeling no pain; he will pick up about 10 percent of the winning purse of \$29,228 (\$24,150). The rest will go to trainer Peter Nelson and owners Mr. and Mrs. Neil Phillips, a Canadian couple who entered the horse game seven years ago "as a hobby" and today got to meet the queen.

"Can you believe it? This is the first time I'm in the winner's circle," said Neil Phillips, a Montreal lawyer. "We're not really horse people."

Their hobby, though, has proved to be profitable. They paid only \$5,500 (\$3,880) at a Tattersall (near Epsom) sale for Snow Knight. Derby winners have been known to bring in about \$2.5 million in syndication fees for stud duty.

Until today, Snow Knight had been a very ordinary horse, part of the Cammell family of England. Like the Kentucky Derby winner, Snow Knight was an inconsistent performer. Fortunately, though, both raced against very ordinary fields.

Snow Knight, before the Epsom Derby, had won but two of seven races. Neither the betting public, which so generously poured a total of \$15 million (\$36 million) on the race, since betting began with bookies late last year, nor the jockeys in today's race had any confidence in Snow Knight.

Arthurian, ridden by Lester Piggott, finished far back in the pack.

Another Longshot

Bill Piers, riding Regular Guy—also a longshot in the race, but one that deserved its 100-1 odds—said, "Maybe everybody underrated the horse, and that's why he got away. It's hard when you see a 50-1 shot break away; it's the one to chase it." After all, 50-1 horses surely stop before the finish.

The winner picked up his clear lead with a little more than half a mile to go, though he had always been second or third before that, and didn't stop until he crossed the finish line.

Then Taylor slowly led his colt into the winner's circle, which was packed with lords and earls, including the Earl of Derby, one of the stewards here. As the crowd gathered to touch the winner, Taylor quickly got out of the saddle. It wouldn't be nice manners to land on a top hat.

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## U.S. Top Hope Advances in British Golf

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HEADING FOR COVER—Cleveland pitcher Tom Hilgendorf holds his head after being struck by a flying object during melee among fans and players in Rangers game.

## Giants' Matthews, Goodson Pace Cards' Defeat

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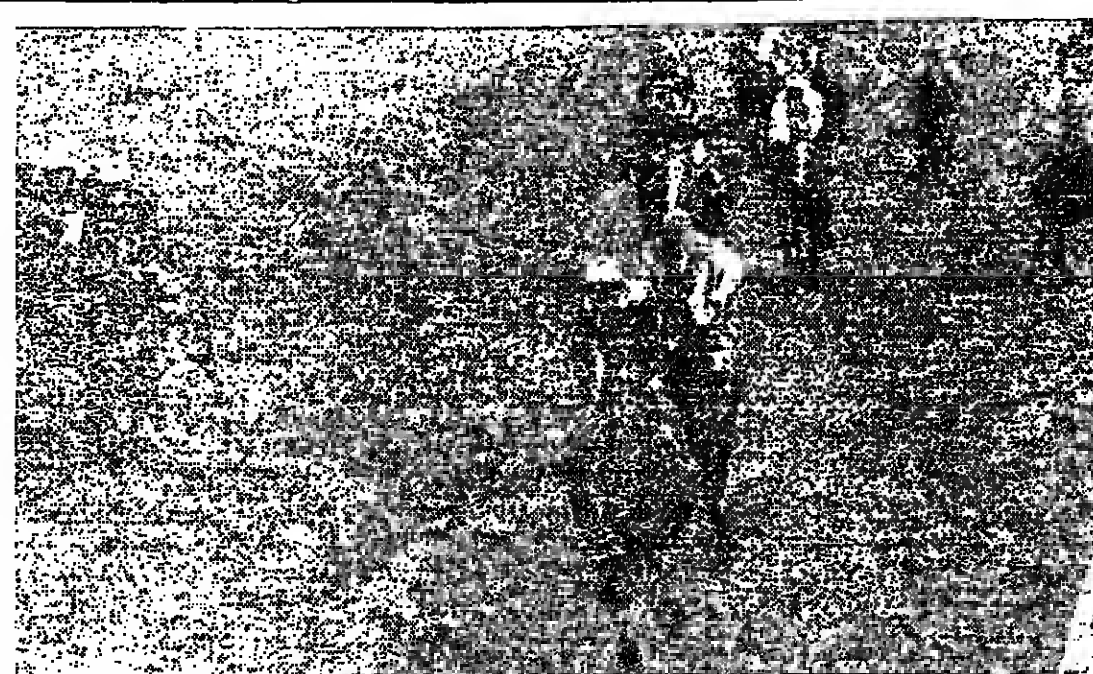
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BACK TO PACK—Snow Knight, with Brian Taylor aboard, is out front in the stretch at Epsom, followed by Imperial Prince. Giacometti (second from left) finished third.

## Cleveland Fans Battle With Players

CLEVELAND, June 5 (UPI)—



## Art Buchwald

## Henry the Husband

WASHINGTON.—The one question I keep getting asked when I'm on the road is, "What kind of husband will Henry Kissinger make?" It's a hard one to answer, but on the basis of Henry's recent behavior, Mrs. Kissinger is going to discover that it isn't easy to be married to the super-negotiator of the world.



This is the kind of situation that could come up.

"Henry, I forgot to buy bread for the smoked salmon for our dinner party tonight. Would you go down to the supermarket and get a couple of loaves?"

Henry replies, "Of course, my dear."

He returns in a half hour.

"What kind of bread did you want, rye or white?"

"It really doesn't matter, Henry. Either one will do."

"It's not going to be that easy. The supermarket has more white than it does rye and, therefore, they have put the white bread up in the front and the rye bread in the back. They're demanding guarantees that I buy two loaves of white for every loaf of rye. I've taken the position we should have the right to buy the rye bread without having to purchase the white bread."

"For heaven's sakes, Henry, the guests are coming in 45 minutes. Will you go back and get the bread?"

Henry comes back after 15 minutes. "The supermarket has agreed to sell me the rye without having to buy the white, but they raised the price of the rye to \$1.50 a loaf. We got three cents off, but that means we'd only need a loaf and a half. But we get the small loaf, we'd need two and the price would be prohibitive. What do you suggest we do?"

"Henry, I need bread for the dinner. Would you please go back and bring some home?"

Henry went back to the store and returned again.

"I think I've worked out a compromise, Nancy. If we get rolls instead of bread we won't have the problem of choosing sizes. The supermarket has indicated it would consider selling us rolls at a special price provided we buy a jar of peanut butter that they're pushing as part of a 4th of July sale. I told them I would bring the offer back to you and lay it on the table."

"Henry, I don't care if it's peanut butter or jelly or cream cheese as long as you get the bread."

"They didn't raise the question of jelly or cream cheese, but I'll tell them you'd rather have that than peanut butter."

By this time several reporters who are standing outside the Kissinger home surround the secretary of state. "Mr. Kissinger," one of the reporters asks, "we understand you're trying to buy bread for your dinner tonight. Do you think you'll be able to do it?"

"There are still some last-minute details to be worked out," Henry says, "but I'm optimistic that there will be a deal."

But when Henry returns from the supermarket he is glum and tells the reporters, "I would be less than candid if I told you that I brought back bread."

"The supermarket has raised some last-minute conditions on selling that I'm not sure can be met. But after reporting to my wife I am going back and make one more effort to find a compromise which both sides can live with."

By this time the guests are arriving and Nancy is crying. Everyone asks what Henry is and Nancy doesn't have the nerve to tell them he's still out trying to buy bread for the dinner.

Just as they sit down to dinner Henry rushes in with three boxes under his arm. His face is flushed and he waves the boxes at Nancy.

"Bread?" Nancy asks.

"By-Crisp," Henry replies, "But at least it's a start."

"By gum," says a reporter peering through the window, "Henry's done it again."

## A New Town on a Sliver in N.Y.'s East River

By Wolf von Eckardt

NEW YORK (WFP)—Before the end of this year, 2,100 families will start moving into a new town on Franklin Roosevelt Island, a narrow sliver of land in New York City's East River.

The town's skyline is exciting. It is a sculptural cluster of buildings varying in height from four to 20 stories, rich in the texture of shades and shadows, voids and masses. It is almost a mini-Manhattan. Its residents, too, will represent a mini-New York City in the diversity of their incomes, origins and cultures.

What is more, this new community, eventually of 21,000 families, will finally keep some of the promises of the old "new town" idea. One might, in the technologists' jargon, call it a "third-generation new town."

The first generation was Sir Ebenezer Howard's "garden cities" near London, early in this century. The idea was that they would be self-sufficient verdant communities, for about 30,000 people, complete with factories and other employment and contained by a greenbelt. A further idea, which their detractors keep forgetting, was that they would take people out of the London slums so that the slums could be rebuilt. We still can't rebuild our slums because there is no place where people who live in them can go to live.

## Still Thriving

The English "garden cities," Letchworth and Welwyn, are still thriving and beautiful. After World War II, a second generation of planned communities came along. The British called them new towns; they designed them less as gardens and more as towns, with less emphasis on their self-sufficiency. The notion that you can build a town in which all residents can both live and work never quite worked out. The pull of London and other large, diverse employment centers was just too strong.

But you can have a planned community; that is, a community where schools, shopping, recreation and essential services are built in from the start. The British and other nations are building such towns in large numbers and most of them are admirable places to live for those who choose to live in them.

Aside from a brief spurt of noble intentions during the New Deal when the federal government sponsored three "greenbelt towns," Americans ignored the new town idea. The powerful real estate and building industry did not want the gov-

ernment to meddle in the housing business, except to subsidize its mistakes.

Then, early in the 1960s, two things happened. One was that two developers, Robert Simon and James Rouse, simultaneously but independently discovered that rather than subdivide large tracts of land, they might make more money in the long run if they developed it into a more or less complete community after the British new town model. The results are Reston, Va., and Columbia, Md., and the idea caught on in a manner.

## Some Claim

Reston (now run by Gulf Oil) and Columbia have some claim to call themselves new towns. They are comprehensive planned communities, including residents of moderate income; and, in their design and social aspirations, they fall somewhere between the first generation British "garden city" and second generation "new town."

But when Reston and Columbia met with public acclaim, other developers, who do little more than build a community center and swimming pool in the center of an ordinary subdivision, usurped the term "new town" or even "new city."

All of a sudden it was asserted that "private enterprise is moving ahead on the job of building new cities." Humble Oil, Westinghouse, Boise-Cascade and other corporations scrambled for tax-sheltered land to give us wonderful new places to live.

They soon said the Hell with it. Building communities, it turns out, is somewhat more complex and demanding than turning out new merchandise.

So all America has now are a few expansion country-club subdivisions with high-rise apartments that call themselves new towns and give the idea a bad name.

The other thing that happened early in the 1960s is that unrest in the inner city and the pollution of the countryside inspired some thinking.

It was, and still is, obvious that neither free enterprise alone nor the government alone can achieve a goal of a "decent home in a suitable living environment for every American family." A new administrative instrument was needed with the power to cut red tape, override selfish local zoning codes and restrictive building codes if necessary, and do both planning and building. A bridge between rhetoric and reality was needed.

The engineers of that bridge are primarily two men—former New York Gov.

Nelson Rockefeller and Edward J. Logue. Their bridge is the New York State Urban Development Corp. It combines the clan of free enterprise with social motivation with an agency with all the powers of government.

The New York State Urban Development Corp. was approved by the state legislature in April, 1968, in the aftermath of Martin Luther King's assassination. It is building new towns near Buffalo, Syracuse and in New York City's East River. It is building new places to live—homes, apartments, schools, stores—in more than 50 cities.

The most shining achievement, no doubt, will be Roosevelt Island. It is the "third general new town" because it has developed the first two models to a higher, more urban density and makes that density pleasantly livable with new planning ideas and new technology.

There will be no automobiles on Roosevelt Island. The bridge from the New York borough of Queens funnels all cars into a "motor park," a parking garage. The first half of this 2,500 car garage is almost completed.

Most people, however, will commute to the island by cable car from Manhattan. The Swiss-designed "aerial tramway" has two cable cars, which will each carry as many as 125 passengers. In another few years, Roosevelt Island will also have a subway stop.

## No Charge

On the island, if you don't want to walk or bicycle, you get around in an electric bus. No charge.

Garbage is noiselessly disposed of via underground pneumatic tubes—the system already in operation at Disney World in Florida.

There are several small parks on the island and a large "ecological park" will soon be built. Some notable historic buildings will be restored for community delight. There will be eight miles of bicycle trails and a walking promenade all around the island.

The first residents will already find many of the new town's social services, such as special centers for the elderly, a health center and three day-care centers, one for infants. And they will find good schools. Their principal, Richard Sheely, is already on the job. He knows how many children of different ages there are in the families who are signing their leases. His school will be scattered in small classrooms throughout the town.

## PEOPLE: 'Critical Condition'

Ex-Miss World in

Marjorie Wallace

The former Miss World, Marjorie Wallace, 30, is in critical condition in an Indianapolis hospital as the result of a potentially lethal dose of a barbiturate. Doctors said that Miss Wallace was "comatose and in pretty bad shape"—she had been put on a kidney machine in an effort to flush the drug from her system.

Her father, Dell Wallace, when asked if his daughter might have tried to commit suicide, said, "I'd be surprised if she would do anything like that."

Miss Wallace was crowned Miss World last November in London—pageant organizers later revoked her title following publicity about her relationship with British soccer star George Best. Miss Wallace was a close friend of racing driver Peter Revson who was killed in a crash this spring.

There have been "so many mistakes and lies" written about him over the years, said James Hoffa, that he feels impelled to write his autobiography so that hereafter, there won't be any doubt about the facts. Hoffa, who is in a legal battle to regain leadership of the Teamsters Union, will call his book: "Hoffa: The Real Story." Included will be his own account of how he had to serve nearly five years in prison on mail fraud and jury tampering convictions.

Representatives of the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, the guru who rose to prominence by leading the Beatles into the meditational scene in the late 1960s, are dickering with officials in Fairfield, Iowa, about taking over down-and-out Parsons College and turning it into Maharishi International University. Business people in the town want the abandoned college reopened. But there's opposition from Darrell Redgewood, leader of the town's Church of Christ. He feels that a "Maharishi U" would lead to the introduction of transcendental meditation into the public schools. The matter remains up in the air.

Princess Catherine, Napoleon, 23, and Marquess Nico San Martino di San Germano, 26, were married Wednesday in St. Gallen, Switzerland, at the home of the princess's father, Prince Louis Jerome Victor, Napoleon-Montfort. At the wedding were King Rauland and Queen Fabiola of



Marjorie Wallace

the Belgians, among other representatives of European royalty.

After catching three as big as those smacked, fellow governors of a fishing curtain off the coast of Yonkers, Vermont Gov. Ft. Salomon was understandably lant. "My name is valid," he said, "I'm vindicated."

The wedding party for Jose Lasso, daughter of singer Gloria Lasso, was a swing in Mexico City. Sud a woman burst into the screaming "Cornelio is my hand." Cornelio—the bride—identified herself as Mr. Cortes Sandoval and said she had married Cornelio May 23, 1971. Maria Lasso, 21, up her train and ran from the room, followed by her sister. Police took Cornelio to jail.

The ex-wife of Atlanta's star Henry Aaron has asked Atlanta court to increase alimony to \$10,000 a month more than she is now getting. Aaron's lawyer said in her petition Aaron was earning about \$1 a year when they were divorced in 1971 but he now earns \$1 million per year.

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES JUNE 6

OSCARA [OSCARA] [STWICKED]  
TOMORROW [TOMORROW] [TOMORROW]

MESSAGES JUNE 6

ARRIVAL [ARRIVAL] [ARRIVAL]  
DEPARTURE [DEPARTURE] [DEPARTURE]

The above are coded messages from house for Americans of military in Europe.

2. Hamburg, Tumpke, Pompton Lakes, New Jersey 07445, D.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREATENED:

Your \$20,000-25,000

Tax Exemption

Are you aware that the House Ways and Means Committee has voted tentatively to reduce the amount of Internal Revenue Code which grants exemption of foreign-source earned income? Probably you are not.

publication to break news in Europe and the Overseas American community, authoritative newsletter for U.S. citizens abroad.

As always, the OVERSEAS AMERICAN community is the source of the latest legislation affecting U.S. citizens abroad. TOAD is calling for the publication to break news in Europe and the Overseas American community, authoritative newsletter for U.S. citizens abroad.

Of course, there's much more to the OVERSEAS AMERICAN than just tax legislation. TOAD is calling for the publication to break news in Europe and the Overseas American community, authoritative newsletter for U.S. citizens abroad.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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